Honghong Telegraph. The

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTHS.

On the 29th April, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. M. ZIMMERMAN, of a son On the 5th May, at Yangchow, to Dr. and annual report on the sanitary condition of Mrs. P. S. Evans, Jr., a daughter.

DAVID LATTIMORE, of a son.

Mrs. FRANK RAWLINSON, a son. On the 10th May, at Shanghai, the wife of THOMAS K. MCINTYRE, of a son (still-born). On the 6th May, at the British Legation, Peking, the wife of C. C. A. KIRKE, of a son.

HOLLINGS.—On the 14th May, 1906, at Brentwood, Essex, England, the wife of A. E. Hollings, of a son, ALFRED MAURICE. Both doing well. (By cable.)

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th May, at Ningpo, the Rev. WALTER ROBBINS (C.M.S.) of Taichow, to Miss MARIE LOUISE WOODRUFF.

DEATHS.

On the 31th March last, at Beckehham, Kent, JOHN BRAND, formerly of Shanghai. At Hove, on 17th April, LUCY, widow of .W. W. Williams, late Colonial Treasurer, Straits Settlements, aged 72.

CISCO DE ROZARIO, aged 52. On the 8th May, at Shanghai, WALTER GORDON STROUD, aged 27 years.

The Kongkong Celegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY, 19, 1906.

A WARNING TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

(14th May.)

fact that in cultivating vegetables the market have been born in the Colony but not regis | whole, looking at the matter from a dis | for China tea, but they are mostly confined to gardeners, who are practically Chinese to a | tered, and accordingly a fairly accurate esti- interested standpoint the writer may be those whose palate has been educated in the granting to those Civil Servants who are ill-advised when he brought forward this man, are in the habit of using human excreta | mate is obtained by adding the number of deemed unduly pessimistic,

晚六十月四年二十三結光

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

六**拜**禮·

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as manure, a practice which is prohibited in registered births to the number of unregis-Hongkong, although no one will maintain | tered. According to that plant it appears that

plied to the soil the probability of contamin- British, 56 Portuguese, 16 German, 11

danger in the practice of watering vegetables of Swedes, Italians, etc.

with diluted fresh excretal matters. It is not

of a typhoid patient may contain the typhoid

bacillus for weeks and even months after

convalescence. Over such food grown out

they have a back garden in which they grow

HONGKONG'S POPULATIOA.

Hongkong. Very few have any idea as

the plants under their own supervision.

that the custom does not prevail. In their 124 males are born in proportion to every 100, annual report on the sanitary condition of females. In the non-Chinese community, the Colony, Dr. Clark and Dr. Pearse, the | the proportion of male births to female was chief medical officers of health in Hongkong, 1.103 to 100 last year; in 1904 it was 83 males call special notice to this practice and warn to roo females, and in 1903 and 1902 the householders against the consumption of proportion was it males to 100 females. raw vegetables. Several cases of typhoid | The death rate is rapidly descending, and fever were traced or at least attributed to lif figures could be implicitly relied upon, vegetables which were partaken of either un. Hongkong should be one of the healthiest cooked or under-cooked. "It cannot be too places on earth. In 1886 the rate of morstrongly impressed upon the public in this | tality was 31.79 per thousand; in 1905 it was Colony that to indulge in uncooked vege- 16.89 per mille, and the average for the five tables, e. g. salads, is to run a risk of typhoid | years from 1901 to 1905 was, 17.62, a reinfection." These medical experts proceed: | markable rate for a semi-tropical city. But "By far the greater amount of vegetable this has to be remembered, that Chinese food is imported into Hongkong from: China. when in fear of dissolution seek their native The Chinese as is well-known use human | land where they can die in peace and within excreta as manure. The danger of this pract sight of the ancestral tomb, so that these tice is not found in this mere fact itself, for averages are not absolutely correct. Among provided that all such matter is thoroughly the non-Chinese section of the population ripened in a manure pit before being ap there were 302 deaths; of these 89 were

generally known to the public that the urine TRADE IN SINGAPORĖ. excretal matters to be removed to the conser- | Press. The writer after considering the out-

in that happy stage of between 20 connection he remarks that "even if, as some coast teem with details of the damage and the public purse. Were if the fact that the matter is, the Civil Servants of Hongkong and 45 years. Hongkong's population lives suppose, she has before her as a shipping destruction done by pirates to legitimate subordinates in the Civil Service participated have not the ghost of a leg to stand on. in 8,571 houses having 25,393 floors.. The port immense possibilities in the opening up average number of persons in each house is of China, the cutting of the Panama Canal 22.4 and each floor carries an average of may be considered an offset in favour of the 7.5 people. So that it will be seen the pro- ports of Manila and Hongkong. The exportion is perilously near the limit laid down | penditure on harbour works, the expansion by the Government. Indeed, one is incline of facilities at Tanjong Pagar and the possied to suspect that in some cases the restrict ble creation of a naval dockyard, would all tion, China tea was considered a luxury by the Government to slight a most deserving compensation? No, he has to grin and tion of eight persons to a flat is evaded, mean the expenditure of large sums of people in England, and those who claimed body of men, but unfortunately the general bear it. He is hardly likely to be comfort-The non-Chinese houses number 966. The money in the place itself, but this would that the Indian product could compare in policy of the powers that be would lead one ed when he knows that any compensation number of persons to the area built be more or less of a temporary nature and it the least degree with the Far Eastern article to think otherwise, and a new demand which given to the Civil Servants comes out of his over is 270. If the authorities went by is doubtful, what, if any, increased benefit were looked upon somewhat in the light of has been submitted does not tend to dis- pockets in some way or other. And when the births registered by Chinese their as a port would accrue." In all these dangerous revolutionaries. But when cossee sipate that opinion. This demand takes the the junior members of the Civil Service see circumstances the outlook is not reassuring failed in Ceylon and the cultivation of tea form of a question which will be answered, how the cause of the well-to-do is championbe wholly untrustworthy. It is the custom for Singapore. But the writer neglects to on a large scale was started, there was a no doubt, at the meeting of the Legislative ed by the representatives of the people, while take into consideration the rapid develops gradual change in the taste of the English | Council to-morrow, and strange to relate the | their little wants-little to outsiders but unless the child survives the first month, and ment of the hinterland, the large areas of consumer, and that change has continued demand is submitted by a non-official mem- all-absorbing to them—are callously cast late to the largely enhanced cost of veget- often in the case of female children the birth land in Malaya that are being brought into until the present day. Ceylon tea practically ber of the Council, one pledged to safeguard aside as valueless and not worth the conables in Hongkong, but in dealing with this is never registered at all. It is therefore cultivation, the extension of the railways, holds the market at the present time, and the interests of the city and to see that no in- sideration or advocacy of Colonial states. subject people are apt to overlook the dan- assumed that all children of one month and the opening up of Johore and a variety of the once famous Pekoe occupies a miser- justice is done to the ratepayers. Standing men, are they likely to be satisfied or work gers which lurk in the green foodstuffs which | under who die in the convents, or are found other schemes which must all tend to assist | able position far in the rear. Of course, in the name of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, any better? Mr. Pollock is capable of much come into the Colony. It is a well known dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., the chief port of the peninsula. On the there are those who still declare a preference | K.C., is the following question: "Will the good at the Council and we would not dis-

CANTON PIRACIES.

(15th May.)

In referring to the river traffic carried on y native vessels between Canton and other places, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Commissioner of ling the Ceylon product—may be attributed Customs at Canton, in his decennial report, says: "The pest to the traffic is pirates. During the last year of the decade 36 piracles were reported; though this is but the minutest percentage on the number of trips, the losses to passengers total up to a large sum and a general feeling of insecurity results." There is no doubt about the feeling of insecurity, for every native traveller on the Canton delta is in perpetual terror that the next turning will reveal a gang of pirates, tient on relieving him of all his worldly delicate aroma of the native leaf. possessions, down to the last garment that covers his nakedness. As the authorities continue to ignore these desperadoes, the latter become bolder with repeated successes, and it was only a short time ago that a wellation of the plants is remote. But there is American, 6 French, and smaller numbers known missionary was despoiled of all his frauded of his rights when China tea is money home they found themselves on impedimenta—which may be considered a substituted for the article to which he has the verge of starvation on account of the suitable word in this connection—and even his medicine chest and camera were appropriated by the pirates. It is observed by the Commissioner of Customs that as a rule An interesting and in some respects im- | no resistance is offered to the pirates, and of the Colony there is no control at all. portant review of trade prospects in Singa- he accounts for this tameness by the nature Within this Colony the bye-laws require all pore appears in a recent issue of the Irree of the people, and partly because the crowded state of the boats makes resistance difficult, vancy boats and hence the using of it in look from a general standpoint comes to the land renders it easy for the pirates to "hold gardens is illegal. Practically the only conclusion that the position of Singapore | up" their fellow-passengers. "Consequentmanure obtainable by gardeners in Hongkong | is not reassuring, and "unless there is some | ly," he says, with something approaching | is of human origin and the very existence of | change for the better in the condition of the | complacence, "there have been few deaths. market gardens in this Colony must certain. | local bazaar which is now far from satisfac. | In a few cases, however, fight has been shown ly be taken as presumptive evidence that | tory, the failure of large dealers hitherto | and lives lost on both sides. As a rule the human manure is used. In spite of the fact | deemed absolutely safe gives some intimation | pirates are content to carry off the spoils and that people if caught removing excreta to | of what may be expected." The writer adds: | to allow the launch and boat to continue their any place but the conservancy boats are | "If, however, the bazaar quickly recovers in | journey; but they sometimes carry off the liable to punishment, no one should assume | tone, a fixed exchange will prevent a recur- launch and use her for further outrages. that vegetables grown in this Colony by | rence of the enormous losses sustain- They have even been known to charter a market gardeners are, or can be grown with | ed by Chinese and Klings during the | launch in Hongkong and take her off on a profit, without the use of human manure. last months of 1905, giving greater stabi- piratical cruise." It is recalled that some The moral is obvious:-To eat no uncooked lity and removing the principal hindrance | years ago the pirates became so bold that vegetables unless, grown in a garden where to | to confidence in business transactions." I they actually demanded subsidies not only one's own knowledge such manure is not Although there has of late been an absence from native but even from foreign firms.". It used." If people adhered literally to that rule of commercial prosperity in Singapore, that is satisfactory to add they did not get the for Russia, and that is probably true of Servants come once more to the Legislative it is doubtful whether many would ever enjoy | fact cannot be attributed in his opinion to | subsidies. Now, why are these pirates in a salad in this Colony. It is practically im- any lack of enterprise on the part of mer | existence at all? Mr. Morgan says that the possible to keep a surveillance over the chants. On the contrary, business houses supression of fantan, the introduction of market gardens in Hongkong, and the ways | have never been half so alert or active as | steam launches and other causes are asof the gardeners are not always what they they are at the present time. They have | signed for the existence of these pests, be- | China tea in Great Britain in 1904 was | No doubt many of those who have been doing everything in their power to in- cause they "are supposed to be earning a 82,800 piculs; in 1905 it had fallen to for this state of affairs? Nobody but the passed the gardens in the vicinity of Happy | duce business, but all to no purpose. They | living in the only way left to them; but the | Valley must have had their suspicions | have abandoned their former supercilious | true cause is probably to be found in the aroused as to the character of the manure | attitude towards an intending customer and | facilities which the many waterways afford which was being used to raise the vegetables, | crave his business, with the result that the them for carrying out their depredations and but nobody dreams of taking action on bare customer is now the independent individual escaping pursuit." It is usual to suggest English market a paltry 2½ per cent. salary partly in sterling and partly in silver. suspicion, and the Chinese gardeners pro- who is waited upon deferentially by the that if the Chinese provincial authorities ceed to please themselves on the question of seller. And the reason for this changed neglect their manifest duty to exterminate manure. The fact that the use of uncooked attitude is found in the keenness of competi- the pirates the river-boats of the Powers vegetables, grown in districts which are free tion which has come to stay. It is not now should take the matter in hand themselves, the inimitable softness of flavour, and the ring dollar? There is a standing rule in the from the trammels of sanitary inspection, is a question of a fifteen to twenty-five per and ruthlessly stamp out these hindrances a very real danger to consumers is found | cent. profit, but of anything under seven. to trade. The Commissioner of Customs in the report that next to plague the The question of exchange has blinded the has another scheme, which is worth atten-The Inspectorate-General of Chinese Cus. largest number of cases of infectious disease | Singapore merchants to the real state of tion. "Work for the unemployed on roads, Eastern tea can compete with the scrapings | elected to take their salaries in sterling, for occurred under the heading of typhoid sever. affairs, and the writer predicts that 1906 will etc., and a stricter policing of the water- of Indian tea which English dealers supply it is a well known fact that the vagaries There were 42 cases among Europeans, 16 | show some surprising results to those who ways would probably stamp these gentry out to their poorest customers for little more of the white metal are as uncertain as the of which were imported; while the Chinese have trusted, in the past, to recoup them and restore such confidence, in many discases numbered 37, and there were 11 selves on a rising exchange. One of tricts, that work would follow." Does this cases among the other races in the Colony. the features of trade competition is mean, then, that the work of constructing It will be well, therefore, for householders to the sacrifices made by foreign houses to the Canton-Hankow railways on the one eschew such foods as those which imply the secure a share of the market, and now hand and the Canton-Kowloon railway on use of uncooked vegetables, unless, of course, | the elimination of the exchange ques- | the other is likely to have the beneficial and | tion creates an important revolution in the entirely unlooked-for result of reducing the methods of business finance. It is remarked ranks of the pirates, and causing honest that a short time ago it was sometimes pos- rascals to become decent members of sible to buy goods as cheaply as they were | society once again? It is to be doubted. sold in Europe, but that was an unnatural Once embarked on a career of crime it is state of things which will disappear with the difficult to turn back. The spice of danger Some interesting statistics regarding the fixity of the dollar. The fluctuation in home in raiding a boat, the game of eluding the population of the Colony are given in the prices, and the movement in local stocks, claws of the authorities, the free and easy remain the only speculative consideration life, these are things which enter into the which now enters into transactions, beyond freebooter's blood—they become ineradic-On the 6th May, at Paotingfu, the wife of 10 the numbers of the respective races in the ordinary margins of profit. It is satis- able. As to the policing of the waterways the Colony, and a summary of the report factory to note that the position of Great if that is to be carried out at all it must be On the 9th May, at Shanghai, to Rev. and on this subject may be of value in the Britain in the Southern Colony as a manu- under loreign supervision. "One way or settlement of arguments which continually facturer of goods gives no cause for pessi- another," adds the Commissioner, "a conarise on the point. It seems that the white mistic utterance. She is far and away in siderable number of pirates have been cappopulation of Hongkong numbers 10,835, front of her rivals, and there are no evidences | tured and executed by the authorities; but of whom 5,722 are civilians and 5,113 belong of any weakening of her hold; rather does it the public sentiment towards them seems to to the Navy and Army. The coloured races appear as if she would improve her supre- be somewhat like that entertained by the (non-Chinese) number 6,837. In the city macy. One of the great drawbacks to legi- commonalty towards highwaymen in Europe of Victoria including the Peak and Stone- | timate trade in Singapore is the shipping | in the earlier years of last century, a merecutters Island there are 194,950 Chinese; ring which has affected commerce since tricious honour being conferred on the in the villages there are 16,296; in Old 1897, by imposing restrictions entirely un- offender by his free, dashing life and easy Kowloon, 73:473; in New Kowloon about | natural and disturbing the balance of trade | bearing when retribution eventually overtook 21,000; while 54,154 live in boats. The by doing away with the benefits which flow him." But the gay and gallant highwayman grand total of Hongkong's population is from a healthy competition. The writer, was exterminated, despite his free and easy 37/,850. It will hardly be believed that of however, believes that in the near future hearing on the gallows-tree and the plaudits the Chinese population no less than 729 | the alliance will be shattered by the of those who found in his end sport for an per cent, were males, according to the introduction of vessels of huge tonnage. English holiday; and there is no reason why. figures obtained at the last census, so that | which will oust the vessels of the "ring." | the dashing buccaneers of the Canton delta | we have the unusual position of three men The reviewer argues that Singapore is de- should not also be wiped out, by the rough to every woman in the Colony. And these clining as a distributing port but maintains and ready methods, if necessary, of earlier males are not boys or decrepit old men; the that it is increasing as a port of transhipment, days. We have referred only to pirates in derate, are met, if they are not forestalled, vernment, there was no suggestion of com-On the 6th May, at Shanghai, Jose FRAN- very reverse, for they are in the prime although that is an unprofitable business the Canton district, but these decennial to the detriment of those who occupy junior pensating the Civil Servants there who draw of life, or at least half of them are compared with buying and selling. In this reports of Customs officials all round the positions, and to the injury in some cases of their pay on a sterling basis. The fact of the

DECLINE OF CHINA TEA.

trade and helpless travellers.

use the native product or give up the noninebriating cup entirely. As a matter of fact, the majority of residents on the horders of Chinashow little or no enthusiasm for the teas grown in the Middle Kingdom. Perhaps the preference exhibited for Indian tea-includto the fact that people demand a rich, fullflavoured article, with a strongly pronounced colour-a tea which palpably exhibitates after a single draught. The average China tea on the market is usually of a weak, colourless variety, with a Barely ceptible flavour, or at least, with a flavour which it requires an educated late to appreciate and enjoy. The topean consumer demands the more tent ten, while the Chinese revel in the the whole community. We have to consider, Hongkong there are, it may be assumed, vants who are drawing their pay on a sterling comparatively few foreigners who habitually use China tea to the exclusion of that culbeen accustomed, and it is not too much to depreciated dollar. It may be true that say that a chest of China lea if sent as a gift I they had to remit money to England, or it to a household in England would be received | may not; but if that necessity to make with dubious feelings. The result of this | remittances to England really existed their preference for Ceylon and Indian teas has | condition would be no worse to-day by the been a slump in the Chinese leat, so far as appreciation in the gold value of our current Great Britain is concerned. For one thing, | token, since they are able with fewer dollars adverse seasons have had the effect of de- to make the same remittance home. This preciating the flavour of the tea. Last year grievance was worked for all it was worth, the cold wet spring ruined the flavour of the | however, and complacent unofficial members first crop, and when the better quality of the later pickings gave prospect of an improved resolution for the grant, in the first instance, market, adverse exchange operated to keep prices low. Green leaf was pronounced to double exchange compensation when the be the worst for years, and although the total | dollar again fell. | Mark the point, that while quantity exported was equal to that of the preceding year, the prices realised were vast- | Servants were benefiting all the time. They Ly lower. In his annual report, Mr. H. B. Morse, the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs, remarks that al- dwindled in value, and the men who had though the returns show shipments to elected to take their money in the currency of Great Britain of black tea, green a fact that the last named is meant that the dollar has risen again, the Civil leaf as well. To show the falling off in | Council, and through Mr. Pollock suggest that the consumption of China tea in Great they should again be favoured at the expense Britain the figures in the annual report may. Great Britain of all teas in 1904 was, 1,924,950 piculs, and, in 1905, 1,943,165 developed for the latter. It is rather to be regretted that China tea with all its associations should lose the linglish market, but people will have strength before quality, as in the teapot all day long, the quantity of leaves gradually increasing as the colour shows signs of weakness, till, the final decoction is little more than rank poison.

EXCHANGE COMPRISATION IN HONGKONG.

(16th May.) Government consider the advisability of parage him for a moment, but surely he was interior of China, who have been obliged to drawing their pay on a sterling basis the purely imaginary grievance.

privilege of drawing half of their pay at the rate of 1s. 8d. to the dollar, or will the Government grant some other relief by way of compensation to such Civil Servants?" We thoroughly believe that Mr. Pollock's presence at the Legislative Council board will be productive of lasting benefit to the community at large, and that his motives are of the highest, but we submit that if Mr. Pollock is in favour of supporting the claim of the already highly paid officials to an additional rise in salary he has been led into making a false step. Not only is this a matter affecting the Civil Service, but it concerns every one in the Colony, for, one way or the other, it will clearly touch the pockets of the ratepayers, or in other words in the first place, what claim the Civil Serhasis have to this measure of "relief." About a dozen years ago, when the dollar began to tivated in India. Indeed, the newcomer is fall, there was a great outery among the Civil. inclined to suggest that he is being de- Servants that because they had to remit. of the Council were induced to support a of exchange compensation and, subsequently, the dollar continued to depreciate the Civil were rubbing their hands in glee, these men paid on a sterling basis, so long as the dollar the country were bemoaning their fate and and brick tea, it is known for going about "with a face full of wee." Now of the community. Assuming, for the sake be quoted. The home consumption of of argument, that real hardship does exist among the Civil Servants, who is responsible 49,942 piculs. And yet the consumption in | Civil Servants themselves, and that can easily. he proved. A couple of years ago, the Secretary of State for the Colonies offered piculs. So that China only supplies to the them the alternative of drawing their of the total amount required. Mr. Morse | Why did they not then adopt such a course adds: "The hope of the future now as would reduce to a minimum any risk that seems to lie in the finest teas, attractive for | might be incurred as the result of a fluctuatcommonest teas, attractive for their cheap. Colonial Office red book that members of the ness. But we doubt very much whether | Civil Service may not indulge in speculation. even on the point of cheapness the Far | That rule was cast to the winds when they than a song. A writer in the Times in Jelements. They calculated that the dollar noting the deficiency in the importation of would continue to fall and that they would China tea remarked-"A commission of leap still further advantages. At that time it Chinese experts has recently visited Indian | was common rumour, even in financial circles, and Ceylon plantations in order to ascertain | that silver was still on the down grade, that the methods by which they have grown tea it would fall below is. 6d. and might even so much better than the Chinese can; it touch is. 2d. As it turned out, the unexis reported that the members of the pected happened, and the little "flutter" commission were not hopeful of emulating indulged in by the Civil Servants proved British methods on any considerable scale | their undoing. Their judgment was wholly although) tentative experiments may be at fault, and if they are receiving fewer made." So far as we can learn, these experi- dollars to day than they anticipated they ments have not yet begun, but even if they have themselves to thank for it. Now they proved successful it is doubtful whether come forward and ask to be recompensed China tea could supersede the Indian and for an error in calculation. Should the Ceylon product, now that a taste has been | Colony be called upon virtually to give this administrative staff a 20 per cent. bonus on half their salaries? Is it not better that the Colony should reap the advantage which has resulted from the increased value of the is evidenced by the housewives who begin | dollar, and carry out urgent works of necessithe day with a first infusion which remains | ty with the surplus which will result? We are not suggesting that the Colony should act in any niggardly spirit towards the administrative staff, but the higher grade Civil Servants have already received exchange compensation, and double compensation too, merely because they asked for it. Are they going to receive still another "grant-in-aid" because they ask for it? Are the moneys required for public requirements to be One of the curious features of the ad- diverted into the pockets of the Civil Serministration of Hongkong is the wonderful vants? The idea is absurd. When the partiality which is shown the higher paid | Straits Settlements Government suddenly branches of the Civil Service of the Colony. fixed the dollar at 25, 4d., an arbitrary rate On every occasion possible their wishes, not at all regulated by the current value of which are by no means restrained or mo. The coin but to obtain security for the Goin the distribution of plums which is perio- When they saw the dollar rising they should dically made there might be less to cavil at, have curtailed their expenses; they had but it would almost seem as if they were plenty of time to do so. Many a poor ostentatiously ignored, and being voiceless covenanted employé has to work for private they are treated as the goats of the Service. firms in the cles; does he get any exchange, Within the memory of the present genera- There may be no intention on the part of and double exchange, and triple exchange

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

JUSTOMS COMMISSIONERS:

PROTEST BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN MINISTERS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY INDIFFERENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th May, 3,20 p.m.

The British and American Ministers at Peking have presented a vigorous protest against the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Maritime Customs.

It is contended that such appointmonts will deprive Sir Robert Hart of the spowers which were conferred on him, and which have conduced to the stability of the Customs' service.

The French and German Ministers profess to be indifferent one way or the other.

BRITISH PROTEST.

AGAINST CAMPHOR MONOPOLY IN ·FUKTEN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] ...

Shanghai, 14th May, 3.20 p.m.

British Minister has submitted a protest to the Waiwupu against the granting of a camphor monopoly in Fukien.

" AKASIII MARU" ASHORE.

. ARRIVED AT FOOCHOW.

CARGO BEING DISCHARGED TO ASCERTAIN DAMAGES

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Foochow, 15th May,

The steamship Akashi Maru, from Shanghai, struck a rock near Matsu She managed to get off, and arrive b at Foochow'to-day.

The cargo is now being discharged with the object of ascertaining what damage has been sustained by the

[The Asaki Maru is one of the fleet below: ing to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, ' Matsi where it is reported she struck a rock, is an island off the coast of Foothow, lying in 26.1 120-Ed., //.K.T.]

 $\exists VEI\text{-}HAI\text{-}VEI.$

BRITAIN AGREES TO EVACUATE.

CHINA WILL PAY FOR FORFIFECATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shanghai, 15th May,

՝ 3,5-ր m. 🦂 It is reported that ir Ernest Satow, the British Minister a Peking, has informed the Waiwupu that Great Britain will consent to the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei to China. under certain conditions."

It is required that the Chinese Government refund to Great Britain the cost incurred in fortifying Weihai-wei, and that a guarantee be given that China will not lease Wei-hai-wei to any other Power, without having previously obtained the consent o the British Government.

[The above telegram was received too late for insertion in yesterday's issue. - Ed., U.K.T.]

> CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSIOMs. \sim

EXPLANATION OF RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

CHINA GUARDS AGAINST POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

[| From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th May.

An explanation has been issued by the Chinese Government with regard to the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs .

It is stated that the Commissioners have been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir-Robert Hart's retirement.

CHINESE STUDENT `CORPS

SHANGHAI TAOTAI'S SCHEME CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COMPANIES

' · TO BE FORMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,

2.20 p.m. The Taotai at Shanghai has deform several volunteer | Echo.

companies composed of students. The corps will comprise artillery, cavalry and infantry.

> $SAN^{*}FRANCISCO$ EARTHQUAKE.

GREAT DISTRESS PREVAILING.

150,000 PEOPLE IN RECEIPT OF RELIEFT [From Our Oson Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May. 2.20 p m: The relief works at San Francisco

are being carried out with the utmost rapidity. Much distress prevails, and the

city still presents a most dismantled appearance. About 150,000 people are in re-

ccipt of relief.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK INSURRECTION AT CHIENTEHSIEN SPREADING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,

The insurrection which was reported to have broken out at Chientohsien, in the province of Anhui, is spreading.

An anti-foreign feeling prevails, and to this cause the outbreak is attributed.

With reference to the insurrection in Chientensien, reported last week, there is an ugly rumour going about in Shanghal mandarin' circles that the aims of the insurgents are antiforeign and that they have been encouraged by their knowledge that the Governor of their province, En Min, is a reactionary and bitterly anti-foreign in his views. This official, who it will be remembered was a few months ago Provincial Treasurer at Nanking, was a proteké of that arch-Boxer murderer, Yu Haien, of infamous notoriety. It will also be remembered that this treacherous and bloodthirsty Boxer Governor set the example to his subordinates at that time by snatching the sword of a body-guardsman and personally hacking at the unfortunate missionaries. In this sanguinally affair many of Yu Hsien's protégés, eager to gain his approbation, enthusiastically joined the professional executioners. Apparently the insurgents of Chientehsien are aware of the predilections of their new Governor, and are perhaps right, in thinking he will allow them as much latitude as he can well date. A sharp remonstrance from the foreign Consuls would seem necessary.-Ed., 11.K. T

 $\cap NGANKING.$

PRENCH CRUISER ARRIVES [[Erom Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May,

2.20 p.m. A telegram has been received here stating that a French cruiser has arrived at Nganking.

ALLEGED MANSIAUGHTER IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

The case in which Li Sang, a farmer, of So Kun Wat, Ping Shan, New Territory, was charged with the manslaughter of a farmer named Chan Yong, was further heard before Mr. E. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messis I hason Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. Sergt' Kerr, of Ping Shar station, appeared on behalf of the police. The

> KAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN FOHKIBN.

case was remanded for one week.

Whether any of the present generation are The judgment of Lord Broughan in Long likely to live long enough to see an efficien railway system in this Province, is a question likely to be answered by most observers in the negative. Nevertheless, schemes of the most extensive kind are in contemplation; and, practice of the Court in connection with however they may turn out, an outline of them. will perhaps not be without interest.

The main centre of the proposed railway system appears to be not Foochow, but Amoy At all events it is there that operations are (a unspecified date) to begin. The line is to proceed westward to Chang Chbu and thence, through the most important towns in the Chang Chow prefecture, to Chao Chou (near Swatow) to connect with the Canton lines, among which a line from Chao Chou to Swatow is already in prevarication. In what form and under what course of construction. Northward from Amoy. the proposed railway is to be laid by way of Chin Chew and Hing Hua to Foothow, whence it is to be continued to Yen Ping. At Yen Ping, it divides, one branch going to Kienning and the other to Shao Wu, connecting from the former with the Chekiang system, and from the | the utmost that can be said in this connection | the Court that, any person examined as a witness latter with that of Kiangsi. A branch line also to be made from Forchow to Kuantou, by | before. But putting on one side the analogy of affirmation, has committed wilful and corrupt way of Pagoda and Ching Chou.

ed, speculators (mostly foreign of the shabbier | oath " bears a curious resemblance to the words description) have taken the opportunity to buy | now under discussion. I think the reference laid. This was notably the case at Hankow, way of analogy and not of strict reference; committed by any person examined as a wit. Supreme Court of this Colony. He was a when the question of railway construction came | and after giving the matter renewed considera- ness in open Court (as was the case here) it | member of the Middle Temple, and had been to the fore in that port. In the present case, Ition I think that it is also used in that shall be lawfu' for the Court instead of direct called to the Bar in England in 1903. He had however, the Government have taken the way in the section of Ordinance 3 of 1873 precaution of informing all the foreign Consuls | For otherwise we get to this result-Summary and notifying them that a right of pre-emption | exercise is fettered by conditions which make yet been fixed, and the rough indication of it be summary. I have no doubt whatever. which has been supplied to the Consuls is very I cannot accept the argument that the power

difficulty to encounter. Two French engineers have been engaged does not in the least interfere with the facts, to survey the route, and when this has been but the summary power is only to be exercised terialise to the extent its projectors contem- of the Judge before committing to be satisfied

THE ALLEGED PERJURERS.

APPEAL DISMISSED. BAIL EXTENDED.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, the Full Bench sitting, their Honours the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, delivered the following judgment on the appeal of the alleged perjurers against the discharge of the application for writ of habeas corpus .-

The Chief Justice: From the arguments

addressed to the full Court it appears to me that one part of my judament in the Court below is open to misconstruction, as it seems to have led to the impression that I was denying a principle which I certainly do not deny, but on the contrary admit to be fundamental to the administration of Justice, even by its most summary methods. I think, therefore, it may be added to with advantage in one particular. one would of course imagine that if a solitary witness in a case had committed perjury the expressly or impliedly given an authority to presiding Judge would be right in summoning him before him, telling him simply that he had committed perjuty, and without more commit-

ting him to prison. Obviously he should betold what statement it was that the Judge consider- impliedly given an authority to act without the ordinance, as it would certainly not be sumed to be false. 'In my former judgment I hadin special, view the statements of these eight opportunity of answering the charge against | witnesses, and it was with regard to those statements that I expressed the opinion, together, with reisons for; that opinion, that what I said to the whole story of the alleged partnership judge's notes; and the interpretation of the law and they contend that the Court may either that part of the working of the Bank's afof Wong Ka-cheung in the Lai Hing bank to rests also with the Judge. Stress was laid on direct a prosection or may deal with the case fairs. But there was a heavy debt against have been concocted, and that these eight men the use of the words "if it appears to the as a contempt; that is that the witness may Lemaire and the note was given with nave been concocieu, and time these eight men the mote was given with contributed to the concoction in their several Court," and it was said that it cannot have a right to call fresh evidence to prove his the condition that if collected it could be ways, speaking to certain facts which were as "appear to the Court" until the facts had truthfulness, which would, in my opinion, passed to payment of the debt. I thought, and still think, false, and denying been established, and this they cannot be mean a re-hearing and which might mean a His Honour said he held quite clearly that others which were as I thought and still think true. The evidence of these men was in There is no analogy between the use of whether by a judge or jury. One argument my opinion a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end; and I think that what would obviously be the proper course in the case of an isolated witness speaking to an isolated though material fact was actually adopted in this case, though it had necessarily been adapted to the circumstances of this case. For the together. All this is quite different from the

reasons already given I think that the only and the proper way of sentencing these men was to say what I did say, which was interpreted to them, and that the only meaning which could be given to those words was this: "I disbelieve every material fact bearing on the existence of the partnership which you have come here to establish to which you have sworn": and I have very little doubt that that meaning conveyed itself quite clearly to their minds. If this involves (which I do not think | ture to the warrant was again argued. I have in any way) a modification of my former judgment, let it be so. But while I admit that a man has a clear right to be told in what his offence consists I cannot admit for a moment that the reason for telling the witness in what his perjury consists is the one for which the learned counsel has and that the necessary consequence is that he may call witnesses and that there could be a regular hearing and inquiry into the question whether he had committed perjury. If such an hearing and inquiry is in the opinion of the Judge necessary he can proceed under the alternative course indicated under the section and direct a prosecution for perjury to be instituted. As to

this I have nothing to add to what I have already said. With regard to the question which the Full Court suggested in Sunder | entitled to act under the provision of Ordinance Singh's case should be put to the prisoner | 3 of 1873, section 31, he summar ly sentenced whether he has anything to say why he should | them to three months' imprisonment without | Q.B., 257 and the case of Capel v. Child referred. not be sentenced, it is obvious that the Court | hard labour. Wong Tsz has disappeared and | to above. Pollard's case, 2 p.c., 106., owing to did not mean that it should be put as it is put | evaded the execution of such order, and in capital cases in order that the prisoner may, imagine his reappearance will depend on the an authority in this case, except on the general move in arrest of judgment. It seems to have | result of these proceedings whether here or been a suggestion that in these cases the Judge | elsewhere. That con mittal took place on | N.S. 171 was also referred to, but if I am right should adopt what is I believe the practice of April 10, 1906. On April 20 a motion was made in my view of the Ordinance it is an authority. some Judges in all cases to put to the prisoner | for a hubeas corpus and I believed the motion | against the appellants as the local legislature | what is not much more that a conventional formula which when put is practically without | this refusal that is at present being appealed | with the preliminary formalities required in an question would be the admission of further

meaning and often induces the prisoner to against. The learned Chief Justice delivered ordinary case of contempt in England. A point to be rulers in their own house, were startled re-state what has already been said in his decision at some length as a number of was taken in connection with the absent wit- nevertheless by the apparent suddenness of sence. The Court certainly never intended to points were raised. The notice of appeal asked ness that in his absence this jurisdiction, if it the decision and the absence of all reference suggest that the consequence of putting the | for an order that the judgment whereby it inquiry such as has been argued to be necessary in this case. There is another question as to | adjudged in review that the order dated April which I am glad to have heard further argument, for it is undoubtedly important and is not free from difficulty. What is the meaning of the expression to commit the witness "as for a contempt of Court?" The argument is that these words mean that the witness is to be committed with the same forms and procedure as if the offence were contempt of Court and further that as the Judicial Committee reported in Pollard's case that in the case of contempt "the steelfic offence charged is to be distinctly stated and an opportunity of answering given so here the perjury is to be specifically stated and an opportunity of answering the charge i

to be given. If therefore the words do mean what it is alleged they mean the argument as to the necessity of further evidence being taken and the new inquiry held finds its justification. Wellesley's case (2 17, and M, at F. 664) con-

tains an interesting passage which had some bearing on this question. The Lord Chancellor was discussing the, I believe, disused the offence known as prevarication. He said: "If the prevarication amounts to all that moral perjury can reach. . . unless it be upon a point material to the issue to be tried, it is not perjury in law. What do the Courts do when that foul crime is committed in their face? They do not order the party to be indicted for perjury. . . because they know

that he must then escape upon a trial, but they order him to stand committed for his name? It is clear that the Court judged of the prevarication then and there, and sentenced the no bearing upon the present question. But

vague—the only places definitely named be- lof committed being alternative to the power ing those specified above-but any one who to direct a prosecution for perjury, therefeels inclined to speculate on the advent of the fore it is to be exercised in accordance with the railway would do well to make a note of the ordinary principles of a trial for perjury; for fact that he will probably have considerable then it would cease to be alternative, but mean to all intents and purpose the same thing. This done we may hear more definitely where the in cases where an indictment for perjury would railway is to be; but whether, considering the lie, and that the conviction amounts to a con- perjury; secondly, the Court has looked upon and the Hon, the Attorney-Ceneral for his kind necessity, and we see no signs in the immediate low financial state of the province, it will may viction for perjury; for it is the manifest duty the alternative course as a more summary one introductory remarks, and added that he would

of cases dealt with in my former judgment in which punishments have been meted out and was referred to in which a refutation of the inpoint of law, as that the alleged offence does a contradiction of the verdict of the jury. jurisdiction has been exercised. Baron Parke | with by the Full Court of this Colony stated the law thus: "No proposition can be | April, 1897, (Sunder Singh's case). The Judge | more clearly established than that a man | there had committed men for perjury without cannot suffer loss of liberty or property for an offence by a judicial proceeding until he has statement. On the appeal the Full Court held had a fair opportunity of answering the charge against him, unless indeed the legislature has act without that necessary preliminary." have already intimated my opinion that the legislature in this case, by investing the Court with summary powers of punishment, has object of the second course provided by the necessary preliminary of giving the w tness an mary. The Counsel for the appellants of as to the actual ownership of the note, His him by calling witnesses. Both the determination of the question of law and the question of fact are included in the discretion given b to the Judge; for the fact is patent, it is on the a contempt of Court," in the ordinance, was, as he admitted, not quite clear as to until the party charged has been heard, conflict with the decision already given these words in this section and their use which was put forward in support of this conin the statute discussed in Capely Child, | tention was that in probably nine cases out of unless the paint be raised that the words | ten the witness would not avail himself of this held to be perjury have not been spoken; that is that the Judge's notes are wrong. If this were so, there would be another remedy alsuggestion that the witness should be allowed to prove that the facts are true. With regard to the question of habeas corpus I have only this to add to what I have already said: was admitted that on the return to the writ the Court will inquire not only into the form of the warrant, but also into the legality of the commitment, a principle which shows of itself the reason why a habeas corpus will not issue to

by the Registrar. I believed this to be a right and convenient practice, the dictum of Hawkings to the contrary notwithstanding. The Paisne Judge said: At the trial of an issue before the Chief Justice and a jury, as toewhether one Wong Ka Cheung was a partner for not in the Lai Hing Bank, the Chief Justice came to the opinion that the seven appellants and one other Wong Tsz deliberately perjured themselves, and, acting as he conceived he was was heard on April 24, and refused. And it is has expressly given authority to dispense was adjudged that the writ of habeas corpus should be quashed and whereby it was to whereby the appellants were summarily committed to prison for perjury be confirmed. may be rescinded and that the appellants may be released on the grounds that they not informed by the Chief Jus-

a superior Court. The question of the signa-

only this to add: that the form adopted by the

Court in these cases is identical with the form

given in the schedule to the Bankruptcy Or-

dinance for a warrant of committal of the debt-

on; and that the warrants issued under the

Code of Civil Procedure for the arrest of ab-

sconding debtors are all signed or witnessed

tice what statements made by them respectively constituted the alleged perjury; (2) that before sentence was passed upon them an opportunity was not given to them of being heard in their own behalf or of showing cause why they should not be so committed. I think it most convenient now to dis, ose of the first point, namely, that the appellants had not been informed as to which of their statements constituted the alteged perjury. I think it clear that they had been, and were perfectly aware of | not consider it necessary to deal with that part them. The sole issue before the jury was as to whether Wong Ka Cheung was a partner in the Lai Hing Bank or not. Their sole | practically have little effect on the result of the evidence was to the effect that he was, and the jury found that he was not. The Chief Justi e found that in supporting the contention that he was a partner they had perjured themselves | The appeal should be dismissed with costs. which was the matter of point at issue. It may be that some of them did not go as far as l others, but the material fact is that they gave evidence in support of one material fact composed of several minor instances, and as their evidence on that fact was found to be false they

were committed (he the decision right or wrong). I therefore think that the appellants fail on this point. The next point was that I the appellants before sentence had not an opportunity of being heard in their own behalf and of showing cause why they should, not be committed is, in my opinion, of more importance. In considering this point it is necessary prevaricator summarily. If Pollard's case had I to look at the section of the Ordinance itself, introduced a new principle or upset a previous | section 31. The section reads: "If in any practice, then this old procedure would have | cause, action or suit, civil or criminal, or in any proceeding connected therewith it appears to is is that it may have selt'ed what was unsettled | upon oath or declaration or if a Quaker upon | his Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, this old precedure with the procedure specially | perjury, etc., then in each and every such case it On various occasions in former times, when created in this Colony, the expression "for a shall and may be lawful for the Crust to direct the construction of railways has been project. contempt of the Court by prevaricating on his a prosecution for perjury to be forthwith in- keley, addressing his Honour the Chief Jusstituted against such person so falsely swearing | tice, said he had much pleasure to introduce declaring, etc., in order that he may be punish- | Mr. Belilios and to ask that he be admitted to up land where the intended railway was to be to contempt of Court is used dramatically by ed according to law, or where such perjury is practise as a barrister-at-law, at the Bar of the ling such prosecution to be instituted as afore- | the more pleasure in doing so, as Mr. Belilios said either to commit such witness as for a was the son of an old and highly esteemed reof the general direction of the proposed line, jurisdiction is conferred on the Court, but its contempt of Court to prison for any term sident of the Colony, Mr. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G. not exceeding three months, with or without | who lived here for very many years and whose is held over the land on which it is to be it cease to be summary. As to the intention hard labour, etc." Now the Court has two works of charity stoud out as a monument to

built. The precise track of the lines has not of the Legislature that the jurisdiction is to methods of proceeding, but in this particular his revered memory. case we have to deal with the second, and the . The Chief Justice said he was very pleased question is whether the appellants have been to receive, admit and enrol Mr. Belilios to legally dealt with under it. I think I had | practise as a member of the Bar of the Supreme better state how this section has been Court, and in doing so said he hoped that the always construed and acted on by the gift and power of speech with which rumour nationality are so largely dependent for the Courts in this Colony (though of course credited him might be used for his own such construction may be wrong). They advantage. have considered that there have been two. Mr. Belilios said he did not know if it be capable of managing the Customs and courses before them, first, the ordinary one was usual for a barrister to address the Court of ordinary prosecutions which involves, to on such occasions, but he wished to thank his doubt; but that day is a long way off. In the

v Evans (16 A. and E. at page 171) and much I power to deal with it at once in a summary way stress was laid upon one sentence in the judg- | without all the formalities required in a prosement. The case must be added to the series | cution. So far as my experience goes the course has usually been that when a witness in the opinion of the judge is perjuring himself afterwards quashed because a proper op- is to make him repeat his statements so as to portunity had not been given to the alleged, make sure he understands what he is saying delinquent of refuting a charge. The case ob- | and at the conclusion of the case call him up. viously refers to a resutation of the facts on. and through the interpreters ask him if he has which the charge is based. "It is, I think, curious anything to say why he should not he sent to that no case seems to have occurred, or at least | prison or fined. It has never, however, been understood that it was meant that he was toterpretation of the law was contemplated. But it | be allowed to re-open the case and call fresh is obvious that the principle of these cases must | witnesses and, in fact, have a re-hearing which be extended to answering the charge on a might, (as in the case under appeal) amount to not fall within the statute under which the may here mention that this point was dealt.

formally calling upon the men to make any that they were not entitled to what I have described as practically a new trial, and the appeal was dismissed, and that is the view taken by the learned Chief Justice in the present case. If the contention of the appellants, to which I shall refer next, is correct I cannot see the course contend that Sunder Singh's case was Honour contending that from Mr. Playfair's wrongly decided. The contention of the evidence it would appear that the note was Counsel for the appellants on this point is only held by the Bank for col ection and not based to a large extent on the words "as for for itself. Mr. Sharp said that Mr. Playfair alleged right but that in the tenth (that is this case) he might. I think it well to discuss such an argument as if it is right for one it is right for another, and it seems to infer that some witnesses might not be able to get justice in consequence of poverty. In support of their

contention a number of cases were cited, but may mention that the power conferred by the Ordinance is an exceptional one and one which does not exist in England (if I read the Ordinance rightly) and therefore the cases relied on are, in my opinion, based on a different state of the law. Here the judge makes up his mind on evidence already given that a witness is guilty of perjury and acts accordingly, and it seems to me to be a curious thing if, having made up his mind on evidence already before him, he is then to proceed to take fresh evidence for the purpose of reversing his own decision. An appeal might lie on the ground that there was no evidence to justify a committal or that evidence had been improperly excluded, but that appeal would be heard before the Full Court. In the cases under the Ordinance the witnesses have had their say and have therefore been heard. To refer very shortly to the cases quoted on behalf of the appellants the following cases appear to have been decided on the grou, de that there had been no evidence before the judge or other authority on which a conclusion could be come to (see, Capel v. Child, 2 Crom and Jervis; 573) Benn's case, 6 Term Rep. 198, Gaskins' case, 8 Term Rep. 209, Smith v. Reg. 3 App. C. 624, exparte Kinning, 16 L.J. the circumstances, connected with it, is not principle. Bonaker V. Evans, 16 Add. Ell. me that under this Ordinance if a man who has given his evidence disappears and does not return he has very good reasons for doing Iship so and that he can be dealt with in his absence. Again, it was argued that the warrant of committal must be under the hand of the committing judge, and as this one was only signed by the Registrar it is bad. to this argument I can only say that I do not propose to upset the universal practice of this Court until I have to. The only question left to consider is that part of the motion which asks that that part of the judgment appealed from which quashed the writ of habeas corpus should be rescinded. The learned Chief Justice dealt with this point and as I think it is purely a question of procedure and considering that there is an appeal on other grounds I do of the case or even if it were decided that the judgment was wrong on that point yet it would

appeal so far as the appellants are concerned. I therefore will simply content myself by saying that I agree with the idecision appealed from Mr. E. H. Sharp then applied for an extension of time on the stay of execution, as they had received instructions to proceed to the Privy Cour.cil.

His Honour the Chief Justice said they had l aiready had a month. Mr. Sharp said that was so, but they could not be taken to assume at once that their Lordships intended to dismiss the appeal, but they were still entitled to another two weeks

from date of this dismissal, and after further

argument His Honour the Chief Justice ex-

tended the bail for a further two weeks.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW:

At the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Raphael E. Belilios, son of the late Mr. E. R. Belilies, was admitted to practise at the Bar. The Hon. Attorney General, Sir Henry Ber-

a certain extent, a new trial on the point of Lordship very sincerely for his good wishes, and one in which the judge, if he has come to | probably not be addressing the Court again, | that he now holds in China, alike to his own plate, we venture to retain a doubt .- Foochow that all the ingredients of the crime of perjury the conclusion that the witness has perjured for some considerable time at least, as he was benefit and that of the people he has so well Are present. One new case was cited, Bonaker | himself on a point material to the issue has leaving the Colony next week,

THE NATIONAL BANK CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the case of the National Bank versus Lemaire and Company with respect to the recovery of \$10,000 due on a bill of exchange, was called on for hearing.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon appeared for the National Bank, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for Messis. Lemaire and Co.

Mr. Sharp called Mr. W. H. Gaskell, who stated that he was an accountant practising in the Colony, and had been so practising for some 6 or 7 years, and previous to that was with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Hongkong for seven years. At the request of Mr. Looker he had examined the books of the Bank, and in the Bill Book he found, among other notes, that of the one the subject matter of this suit. That book was kept to record all the securities belonging to or hypothecated to

Considerable argument here ensued between his Honour the Chief Justice and Mr. Sharp,

the Bank thought the note belonged to them, and Mr. Playfair thought he could do what he liked with it on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Sharp said the books which had been produced showed that the note was entered up in such a way that it pointed to the fact that the Bank held that note on its own account.

The argument continued and their Honours agreed that the Bank thought the note belonged to them to do as they liked with, after which Mr. Gaskell proceeded to describe his examination of the book and explained the entries at some length.

The case was adjourned.

THE INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CHINESE, CUSTOMS.

The N. C. D. News, of 18th inst., writes editorially as follows:-The Imperial Edict appointing special High Commissioners for the Maritime Customs has come as a surprise in its present form, although for a long time past it has been an open secret that the Chinese Government had a step of the kind in contemplation. When the news was published in the Settlement yesterday it caused a flutter of excitement in the minds of those who saw in the Edict but another expression of the presumed determination of the Chinese to rid themselves of fareign control: notably our friends in the Customs service began to speculate upon the possible amenities of direct Chinese supervision and of the dependence of their employment and promotion upon the good will of a Chinese superior. Those who are inclined to resent the assumption of absolute independence by the Chinese officials in matters in which foreigners or foreign interests are concerned regarded the Edict as one of the many questionable results of our recent guarantee of the integrity and independence of the Empire and the renewed confidence inspired thereby in the official mind: while those who sympathise with the endeavours of the Chinese to reform their administration, and so would encourage them existed, could not be exercised. It seems to in the Edict to the Inspector-General himself and to the hitherto unimpeachable manage. ment of Customs affairs, under foreign leader-

> We are inclined to hope, however, and indeed to believe, that the fears of the pessimists as well as the apprehensions of those who sympathise with the growing spirit of independence thus exhibited are alike groundless. Sir Robert Hart, the great I.-G., has so long been regarded as the absolute ruler of the Custom; service that the fact that he has ever had to take his directions from the Chinese Government has been almost overlooked by the public generally. The foreign Inspectorate-General has all along had the Tsungli Yamen, and latterly the Waiwupu, as its head; and now a special Commission merely takes the place of that somewhat cumbrous body. To the formation of the Commission no one can object; both the High Commissioner Tieh Liang and the Vice-Commissioner Tang Shao-yi are men of note and ability, and reference to them by the foreign Inspector for the time being will probably be. if anything, easier, and meet with quicker response than reference to the notoriously dilacory Waiwupu. The fact that no mention is made in the Edict of either the Inspector-General, Sir Robert Hart, or of the Deputy-Inspector General, Bir Robert Bredon, would go to show that no interference with these posts is contemplated and that the internal management of the Customs service will proceed, for the present at least, on the old lines.

> The veteran 1.-G. is now in his seventysecond year and his intention to resign can cause no surprise. It is commonly surmised that his successor will be the present Deputy-Inspector-General, for an agreement exists between the British and Chinese Governments that, as long as British trade maintains its ascendency, the Inspector-General of Customs shall continue to be a British subject; nor is. there any likelihood of such Inspector-General being superceded by a Chinese Commission, pure and simple, as has been at times hinted, as long as the Customs revenue remains pledged as it is now, as security for loans and indemnities due to foreign nations. Nor are the Chinese likely to have forgotten that the establishment of the Foreign Inspectorate by Sir Rutherford Alcock in the year 1854 was an act of grace to the Chinese, Shanghai at that time having been actually a free port since the date of the capture of the native city by the Triad rebels in September.

> A radical change, from top to bottom, will have to be made in Chinese administrative methods before foreigners have any confidence in a service administered purely by Chinese officials, and such a change can only be brought about gradually. Hence, amidst all the jealous rivalry of the Powers, we expect to see a united front shown when it comes to any attempt to interfere fundamentally with the present admirable administration of the Customs and Postal services upon which foreigners of every smooth carrying on of their affairs throughout the Empire. That the Chinese will some day Postal services as efficiently as now, we do not meantime the "superfluous foreigner" is a future of his relegation to a position inferior to

THE WRECKED "CHUKONG." COURT OF INQUIRY.

At the Harbour Office this morning, before Hon, Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the wrecking of the s.s. Chukong off Breaker Point on the

With Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence, as assessors, sat Lieut C. K. McCallum, R.N. Captain Wellesley M. Davison, of s.s. Tarlar,

Captain Percy M. A. Lake, s.s. Laisang, and Captain W. F. Turner, s.s. Powhatan. Bertram Rutter, chief engineer of the s.s. Chukong, said that they left Hongkoog on the 26th ulto., the weather then being fine and the sea smooth, but that same evening the sea rose and the weather became stormy, and continued so until the next day, and the weather becoming worse that night, the vessel rolling heavily, the captain gave orders to slow down, and if the weather did not improve he would run for shelter. Witness did not get much sleep that night as the vessel rolled so much. At daybreak on the 28th ulto., the chief officer called witness and said they were in trouble and great danger. When he got up he noticed she had a heavy list to port, and he ran down to the engineroom and found everything alright, and the telegraph was working, the port engine being full speed astern and the starboard engine full speed ahead. He went up on deck then, to the bridge, and the captain told him they were in the trough of a sea broadside on, and he wanted to get her head round to run before it. They tried it until 5.30 a.m. but could not get any way on at all. Her list to port was increasing, all this while, until finally they could not use the starboard engine; the injection was out of water. Witness then went up and reported to the captain that he could do nothing with the engines, and he sent all the men out of the engine room on deck. The list increased until she turned over. It was a guarter to six when she went down. Just previous to her turning over the boatswain lost the life-boat by letting it fall into the sea from the bridge deck. All the Europeans were on the bridge when she took the final list. He noticed that they were all fully dressed, but they had no life-belts; some of the Chinese had got them on, and some hadn't. Witness had no life-belt. He did not know if there was a life-belt in his cabin, but he could not have got there to get it? When the ship was level with the water he had to jump over the side, and endeavoured to pick up a life-belt. By the time he had looked round he was some distance away, and it was useless to try to get back on account of the heavy sea. He got into the lifeboat and tried to pick up any of the survivors. The boatswain was in charge of the tiller, and they finally made Breaker Point, and they landed on the beach, just under the light. The consulat Swatow looked after them. In the boat was the charterer and nine Chinese members of the ciew, besides witness. Two others were picked up by a German steamer, but he did not know her name. They were on a raft. He learned that two others had been saved as the second engineer (Chinese) came to him in Swatow and told him that a fireman and he had been taken to Amoy in a German steamer that had picked them up, and that they had come on to Swatow on the Hai Loong. That was about a week later. They all returned to Hongkong in the Hai Loong. The second

engineer was in charge of the engines from 8 till 12 p.m., the third engineer from 12 till 4 a.m., and witness would have been called at 4 a.m., but the third called the second instead. Witness asked why he was not called and the second said he forgot in the confusion. There were all proper arrangements for pumping water out of the hold of the ship, and the arrangements were satisfactory. When he went down to the engine-room at 5 o'clock there was no water there then; it was principally on the main deck. The captain told witness shortly after that there were three inches of water in the hold. It was the water in the 'tween decks that caused the heavy list to port. She was a river boat, and there were three decks. Witness saw the water in the tween decks. His cabin was on the upper deck. After he went down to the engine-room he went to look what water there was then in the tween deck, Water came down to the engine room, and through the port bunker and stoke-hold. The water came through the door from the 'tween deck and witness seeing it closed the door. He saw a lot of water on the deck, about three I or four feet against the ship's side. He did chief officer had already done so. To his knowledge, or as far as he knew, there were no means of clearing the water on that deck. There were large ports, about five feet square. He did not know how they were secured, but the chief officer told him he had secured them. There were two hatches on that deck, for the purpose of passing cargo down to the lower There were 150 tons of general carko on board consisting of 1,217 bags of rice and 25 tons of coal, but that was spare coal for use when they left Hongkong. He did not know the tonnage capacity of the bunkers as he had no records. He did not know how much coal was on board altogether as it was received before he joined the ship. They always carry a couple of days extra coal in case of bad weather. All the rice was stowed in the lower hold, the 25 tons being also in the lower afterhold. Witness did not see the cargo on board, He did not think the cargo would shift and cause the list; bags of rice properly stowed would not be liable to shift. Witness stoppedthe starboard engine as it was useless to work it. The port engine was stopped by orders

To Captain Davison, s.s. Tartar, witness said that the engines were altered between halfpast four and five o'clock by orders from the bridge. He could not say whether the holds were full of cargo when she left Hongkong. The scuppers were three or four feet above the water. There were no sails up, and witness could not say whether there were any on board. They were trying to get an awning up foreward. He did not think the boat was LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring counthere was any on board.

from the bridge. The engine-room doors

were not water-tight and the water was

ness left the engine-room he was not sure

whether he stopped the port engine. He

did not handle the engines at all; he gave

orders for it to be stopped. After the captain

rang "finished with the engines" witness went

to the engine-room and told all the men to get

on deck, and he went himself. The port engine

was then stopped. The pressure at the time in

the boilers, was 130—she usually carried 150

lbs. It did not occur to witness to blow off the

steam in the boilers before finally leaving the

engine-room. When witness told the captain

made no remark, but walked to the telegraph

and rang "finished with the engines." He did

not know whether the hatches were battened

down. The only way he could think of for the

water to have got in was that something must

have gone wrong with the ports. He did not

know how the ports were secured. If the

vessel was on an even keel they could open

the scuppers and let the water out. The scup-

pers were blocked up before leaving port.

Kam Ng Lee, called, said he was the carpenter of the s.s. Chukong. It was his duty to see that the ports and hatches were closed and secured before the ship proceeded to sen. There were two ports on each side. They were secured by iron covers, held by iron bars, which were held by screws. He also plugged up the scuppers. He could not close the ports properly; none of them were properly closed. The chief officer saw them all. When the ship was rolling about witness did not see any water come in through any of those ports; the water came in through the ash-shoots; witness saw it. There were no covers for those ash-shoots. nt least he could not find any. It was not his duty to cover them. Witness did not know what cargo was on board, nor where it was stowed. He did not use any tallow or white lead to try and make the ports fit properly. He had been a carpenter at sea for about eight months; before that he worked as a carpenter

Kam Yek was called, and stated that he was the boatswain of the Chukong. He was on deck when the steamer went down. He went on deck at 5 n.m. and the steamer went down at 5.30 o'clock. He went to bed at g o'clock the previous evening.

· At this stage his Worship ordered the man to be sworn and warned him to tell the truth. When he went to, bed the wind was not very strong, but when he got up at 5 a.m. the wind was very strong and the sea very rough. midnight he got up once. Contradicting himself, witness said he got up at 10 p.m. When he got up on deck at 5 a.m. he got the " sampans," ready, as he found there was danger. Nobody told him, he got them ready himself. He got all four "sampans" ready. There were only four in the ship; two on each side of the middle of the ship. Three "sampans" got into the water, but one was floating. When he got the boats ready he put plugs in them. He took the covers off and put them on deck. His Worship': Who told you to do so? -The chief officer told me the night before.

His Worship: Then why did you not do it | Mr. Hicklest's Roscommon, 11st 5lbs, the night before?—I did it the night before. His Worship: But you have just told us you | got the boats ready when you went on deck at a.m.?—I took the awnings off the night be-

awning spread in the morning.

tris Worship: Besides getting the boats ready, what else did you do?--When the vessel was foundering I was told by the chief officer to spread out the awning on the star-

went on deck at 5 a.m. the ship was listing. He did not know when the ship first heeled over; it was before he went on deck.

To his Worship witness said when he was going on deck he saw water in the 'tween decks. He slept on the other side and no water came there. The water got in through the ash-shoots; they were not secured. They ought to be secured, but he did not know how they should be, because he only went on board two days before the steamer left Hongkong. He did not know whether they were moveable ash-shoots, or fixed to the ship's side. Efforts were made to get the water out of the 'tween' decks, by the use of buckets. They were using buckets at 5 a.m.

The owner of the Chukong was called and stated that he bought the vessel about three years ago. She was chartered by a party in Amoy and the charterer had come to take her to Amoy. She was intended to be,used on the run between Amoy and Chin-chiu. The rice was consigned to merchants in Amoy. The captain had been a long time in the ship, as had the second engineer; all the rest of the ship's crew were new. The vessel was insured a few days before she sailed, for \$60,000, in the Union Commercial Company, and not in any other company. It was an ordinary insurance and not taken out on account of any extraordinary risks. The cargo was insured for-\$7,000 in the Yuen See Exchange Insurance

Further evidence having been taken, the Gourt'found as follows: --

THE FINDING.

We find that the British steamer Chukong. official number 109,865 of Hongkong, of which William Bright was master, the number of whose certificate as master was 022,623, left Hongkong about 6.30 p.m. on the 26th April last, bound for Amoy, She carried a crew of 28 all told, 40 tons of bunker coal and a cargo of 150 tons of rice. The Chukong was a steel vessel of 286 registered tonnage. She was built in 1899 at Nagasaki, Japan, and had two decks and four bulkheads. Her engines were investnot report it to the captain, as he knew the ed triple expansion, two in number, and she had one steel boiler. It appears from the evidence before this Court that the Chukong when off Swatow, on the evening of the 27th April, experienced a strong north-easterly monsoon with a rising sea, which necessitated, about 8.30 p.m., the slowing down of the engines. The force of the wind aid sea increased to such an extent that by same on the following morning the amount of water shipped caused a considerable list to port. As this list increased the starboard propeller raced in the engine-room. The bunkers were full to such an extent that it was practically useless, and the port propeller not having sufficient power to control her movements the vessel became unmanageable, and, at about 5.45 a.m. on the 28th April, foundered. The only boat able to be used was one on the port-quarter, and by its means, and that of a rait—one of the four carried—14 of the crew were saved, all Chinese with the exception of the chief engineer, Mr. Rutter.

After carefully considering the evidence, the Court finds difficulty in forming an opinion as to the exact cause of the casualty; but it appears fairly conclusive that water found its way between decks due to insufficient protection from the heavy beam seas experienced, and that this fact, combined with a possible shifting coming down all the time. Before wit- of the cargo, affected the ship's stability and would account for her loss.

> A DANGEROUS PRACTICE. OWNER AND COXSWAIN FINED.

The owner (a woman) and the master of the steam launch Choysang were summoned by Inspector Langley at the Police Court this morning for allowing the launch to ply in the harbour, at 2.15 a.m., on the 12th instant, without having a certificated coxswain on board.

The defendants both pleaded guilty. Mr. Hazeland-Where was the coxswain on this morning? Coxswain-I was on board, but I left the

wheel for a little time. Mr. Hazeland—I suppose you were asleep. Inspector hangley—The coxswain was not on board the launch on that night, your Worship. This practice of handing over the wheel to deck hands, while the launch is under weigh in the harbour, is an extremely dangerous one.

Where were they plying? Insp. Langley-In the southern fairway. The owner of the launch was fined \$5, and

Mr. Hazeland-Yes. 1 understand that.

the coxswain \$25.

meant to carry sails. Witness did not hear of tries on private affairs has been granted to any oil being used. He did not know whether | Captain G. Radham-Thornbill, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 16th May to 15th July, next,

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. A RECORD MEETING.

Splendid weather, though a trifle warm, ushered in the second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club on Saturday afternoon at Happy Vulley. The attendance was remarkably good, the turl was very fast, and the times accomplished by the different ponies were the best attained at any single symkhana meeting held in the Colony. His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan and party arrived at his stand just before the first race had commenced, while the fine band of the West Kent Regiment gave a good account of itself in playing appropriate selections. The parl-mutuel did a good trade, but the dividends, but in one instance, were small, owing, probably, to the favourites being known. The biggest dividend paid during the afternoon, however, was \$26.70. The race—the Gymkhana Challenge Cup-wasasurprise to many, for Blue Nile came in gamely with Mr. G. C. C. Master in the saddle. The description of the various races is appended:—

1.—3.30 P.M.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE. -For Hongkong Subscription Griffins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of an open race and Winners at last Gymkhana barred. Winners of an official race to carry 7 lb. extra; of two or more official races to lb. extra.. "Off-day" Winners to carry 3 lb. extra. Unplaced Ponies in an official race allowed 5 lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq., 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.) Mr. W. G. Clarke's Pathan, rost rolbs

fibs allowance (Owner) Mr. Ottery's Red Herring, test telbs, 5lbs allowance (Mr. Gresson) 2 Mr. A. C. Hynes' ingot, tist 5lbs (Mr. Hall Brutton) allowed (Mr. Hickman) Dr. J. W. Noble's Frechdachs, 11st 2lbs ... (Mr. Mackie)

Out of seven entries, a field of five was Witness, continuing, said he did not see any | saddling bell rang punctually at three o'clock and at 3.35 the ponies were on their way to the | showed him the glasses. A pair suited witness post. The winner, Pathan, had a good many followers, as did Frechdachs and Roscommon. the case was handed over a day or so later. The field got away to a good start, and Clarke on Pathan, immediately went to the front. At Black Rock he was about five lengths in the To Captain Davison witness said when he | tead and maintained this position to the finish, winning very easily, with pounds up his sleeves. Red Herring and Ingot filled second and third places, respectively. But the race on the whole was simply a runaway race, there being only one pony in it. Time: t min. 18 3/c sec. Dividend: \$9.10.

> 2.-4 P.M.-POLO PONY RACE.-Open to al band fide Polo Ponies; to be passed as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch Weights. Competitors to start mounted and gallop 100 yards to a post, dismount, run 50 yards leading mount to another post, mount and gallop in Entrance fee \$3. First Prize: A Cup presented by Dr. J. W. Noble, and Prize: \$25.

Mr. W. A. Cruickshank Mr. C. G. Mackie 2 Captain Casserly...... 3 There were only six entries for this event, which was won by Mr. Cruickshank.

3 -4.30 P.M.-GYMKHANA 'CLUB CHAL-LENGE CUP.—Distance One Mile.—Value to be declared when Cup is purchased. For all China Ponies. Catch Weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 'points for a first; 2 for a second; and t for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra-for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event

of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb, to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season a Cup, value \$100, will be presented to the Owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. S. P. C's Blue Nile, 10st 8lb, 2lb overweight (Mr. Master) Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Kingston, tost 11lb (Owner) 2 Mr. G. C. Moxon's Speculation, rost 6lb ...

(Mr. Dupree) 3 Father O'Flynn's Donnybrook, tost 11h...... 51b. allowed (Mr. Gresson) o Mr. C. G. Mackie's Quaich, 10st 11lbs

This, proved to be the most interesting race of the meeting, and was run in record time for gymkhanas. Several ponies were thought to have a good chance, notably The Quaich, who won it at the last meeting, Speculation/ and Exchange King. At the last imoment Mr. G. C. C. Master, was offered and accepted the mount on Blue Nile, and although people did not tumble over themselves to back him. he was thought to have a chance. After three false starts, the ponies were got well away Speculation taking the lead, with Blue Nile and Exchange King following, while The Quaich was seen not to be galloping in his old style. Turning into the straight for home excitement ran high when it was seen that Speculation, Kingston and Blue Nile were bunched. Fifty yards from the judge's box, Kingston came with a rush under the whip but ran very wide and thereby lost ground Blue Nile, under great persuasion from his lockey, who rode a desperate finish, won by a neck from Kingston, with Speculation very close behind.

Time: 2 min. 7 2/5. Dividend: \$26 70. A. - C P.M. - "BRAN PIE RACE." LADIES NOMINATION.—Ladies will line up in front of Judge's box, gentlemen with ponies (dismounted) also lined up ten paces distant. On the word "go" ladies will run to the Bran Pies and search for rosettes hidden therein (there will be several Bran Pies but only one will contain rosettes). On finding a rosette lady will run back to her partner and tie the rosette on his pony's bridle on the near side, the gentlemen will then mount and ride to a point where a corresponding coloured rosette will be found suspended across the Race Course. He must secure this corresponding rosette, tie it on his pony's bridle on off side and return to starting post. First home with two corresponding rosettes properly tied to bridle to win. Entrance see \$3. 1st and 2nd Prize's presented by

the Club. Mr. Master, nominated by Miss Master ... Mr. Mackie, nominated by Mrs. Brutton... Mr. Fergusson, nominated by Mrs. Mowatt...:

5.-5.30 P.M.-HURDLE RACE.-For China Ponies. Distance about One Mile and a quar-

Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner). Only three ponies turned out for this event. which, by the way, had better be eliminated from future programmes, as it produces very poor fields and very little excitement. The Quaich, forty-eight hours.

Ben Royal, and Glenburn came out for this race. At the fall of the flag, Glenburn rushed to the front, and took a very long lead from The Quaich, Ben Royal having refused. This latter pony ultimately got over, but at the second hurdle, ran out and jumped the rails on to the outside course and consequently was out of the running. At the black rock The Quaich closed on Glenburn, and running on at a faster Dace won in a canter.

6.-GPM.-ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE, HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lb. Entrance see \$5. ist Prize: A Cup presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.; and Prize: \$25... (Entrance) ees to go to winner).

The mile and a quarter handicap was eslimated to produce a very representative race. Eight ponies sallied forth and Sundial, Master up, was greatly fancied by his backers. However, Pathan was in galloping moud and was not to be denied. He simply cut his field down from the fall of the flag, winning in the very excellent time of 2.42 2/5, with Preston second and Maori King third, both beaten off, thereby proving himself to be one of the best ponies on the course.

THEFT OF EYE-GLASSES.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Edward Cullen Elliot, who had lately severed. is connection with Mr. Lazarus, the optician, and who was arrested recently by virtue of a warrant made out by A. S. Tuxford, the mana ger, was brought up on remand at the Magistracy this afternoon on a charge of, stealing, during the month of April, a pair of rimless eyeglasses and leather case, valued at \$5, the property of the firm. Sergt, Earner watched the case for the police. Mr. Otto Kong Sing informed the Court that he no longer represented defendant. A European witness said he knew the defendant. Some time in April last, at the Seamen's Institue, Wanchai, witness saw the case and glasses, which were produced by the defendant. The question of eye-sight arose, and as witness s ddled up for the five furlongs race. The first | remarked that his eye-sight was not good, I defendant asked him to his room, where he and defendant gave it him as a present,

His Worship-Did you ask him if they were his glasses. I suppose you knew he was work of ing at Lazarus?

Witness—He told me they were his property. I did not know until later that they were not his. His Worship—D dn't you think it rather

strange that he should have a dozen pairs of Witness-No. I thought it quite (easible that being in that trade he should have glasses.

Defendant-Didn't you tell me that your cyes were bad?

Witness—I did.

Defendant (to the Court)—I gave him the glasses as he could not afford to pay for them. A. S. Tuxford, manager of N. Lazarus, optician, said that defendant was in his employ from 24th March until the 24th of April, when he left without giving notice. Witness got suspicious when he heard that defendant was in Macao doing optician work. The glasses and case in Court belonged to his firm. Defendant-Do you remember me selling a

pair of glasses when I was in your place, and when you returned you gave me a calling down because I did not sell them for \$5. Witness—Yes, when you had been in the

firm for two days. Defendant-And didn't you know that I myself bought those glasse for \$1 for the first witness? I paid the money out of my own nocket. The glasses only cost forty cents.

Witness-No. Defendant—is it not a fact that on several occasions entries were not made in the books until few days later?

Witness — Yes, in one instance, Defendant said he paid for the glasses for the first witness, remarking that if they did not fit him, he could have them changed.

The statement that he had a dozen glasses at his house was incorrect. As regards Macao business, he went to Macao on theatrical business. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

ATTACK ON EXCISE OFFICERS. SERIOUS AFFRAY AT DEEP BAY.

A few excise officers, in company with a European constable, had a pretty warm time at Deep Bay, last night, during the execution of an opium raid, at the brickworks. They were successful in their raid, and sallied out of the works with some illicit opium and a coolie, held by the queue. The excise men had no sooner left the works than their prisoner shouted to his fok's: "Men, kill them. I am arrested." Instantly, a band of men, employed at the brickworks, attacked the officers with a view to releasing their foki, and bricks, bamboo poles, etc., were soon flying in the air. Reinforcements for the attacking party arrived. and the fight got furious, the brickworks men giving those from the Opium Farm no quarter, and they soon cleared the raiders off the top of the hill. The excise men were losing ground, and a terrific blow from a bamboo pole on the head of an Indian constable caused the officers to take to their heels in order to seek assistance. The men from the brickworks gave chase—a few returning home-and the belligerents got to close quarters on the sea beach. Here the tables were turned, for the force of brickworks men had thinned, in view of the fact that the officials were nearer home. This time the excise men had the best of the fight and managed to secure three prisoners, whom they removed to the lock-up. The fight was of a very lively nature, the excise men having bruises and marks to nurse and to remind them of the night's affray. The three prisoners were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, with being in possession of illicit opium and assaulting the police. For the opium offence they were fined, and for assaulting the place during the execution of their duty, each defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

> DISHONEST COOK. STEALING FROM HIS MISTRESS.

> > 14th inst.

This morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, Wan Po, an assistant cook. about 14 years of age employed at No. 56 Elgin Road, Kowloon, was charged by Mrs. May Milton with stealing a five dollar banknote on the 12th inst. The defendant pleaded guilty to ter. Catch Weights 10 st. 8 lb. Winner of the charge. Inspector Langley said that com- limbs may be necessary. Hurdle Race at First Gymkhana to carry 5 lb. plainant despatched defendant with a letter to extra. Entrance see \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup | the Kowloon Dispensary on Saturday to purpresented by Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and chase medicine. On the way defendant tore open the letter, extracted the \$5 note and fail-

'ATTEMPTED GAOL-BREAKING AT SHANGHAI.

ORGANISED RISING OF PRISONERS. WARDERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

THE DEATH OF VAH MAO-MAO.

We take the following from the N.-C. D. News of 5th inst.:--A most determined attempt to escape from prison was made by the Chinese convicts at the Ward Road gaol yesterday afternoon and as a result two Chinese were shot dead, and one other died subsequently from his wounds, and everal persons were more or less seriously

attempt to escape was made by a gang of the prisoners. By some means they obtained the sword of an Indian warder and then tried to and a severe tussle ensued, in which a notorious criminal, an associate of Vah Ka-der, and another prisoner were shot dead and several were injured. The warders had a picity stiff time in defending themselves. The head, gaoler, Mr. W. D. Blennerhassett, received a sword cut over the right side of his head, and another sword cut on his left leg between the thigh and knee, and had to be removed to the Victoria Nursing Home, while two Indian warders were badly injured and had to be 6 p.m. the third convict succumbed. sent to hospital.

The attempt to escape was, fortunately, prevented by the brave stand of the gaolers and warders, who suppressed the outbreak with commendable promptitude, although they suffered in so doing,

A DETAILED ACCOUNT. There can be no doubt that the outbreak at the Municipal Gaol, Ward Road, yesterday afternoon, was a premediated one, notwithstanding the report that the man who first attacked the Indian warder did so because the latter had kept a sharp eye upon him when he wished to shirk his work. As a matter of fact, the warder who was first attacked was not the one who usually has charge of this gang of convicts. As the result of the fullest inquiries, we are enabled to place the following account, obtained from several sources, before our

To the outside world the first that was heard of the affair was at 2.50 p.m. when a Chinese employed in the office at the Ward Road Gaol telephoned to the Central Police Station for immediate assistance. When asked where the foreign staff of the Gaol were, the reply was received that they were all fighting with the prisoners, who had broken out. The elaborate system of communication from the Central to other Police Stations was at once set to work and all foreign police who could be communicated with or seen on the roads were informed of the occurrence and ordered to proceed without delay to the Gaol. Carriages were commandeered on every side and in about ten minutes from the receipt of the message from the Gaol quite a large force of police were on their way to the scene of the fracas. Fortunately, on the arrival of the majority, the worst was over. Meanwhile what happened at the Gaol was

as follows:-Some twelve to fifteen convicts

were at work making boots in a tailor's shop

and included in the gang was Vah Mao-mao,

the associate and brother of the notorious outlaw Vah Kah-der. These men were working under the surveillance of an Indian warder, who was armed as usual with a sword. Bome time between 2 and 3 p.m., Vah Mao-mao, who was undergoing a twenty-years' sentence, suddealy sprang up, and with a shoemaker's knife in his hands leapt at the warder and cut him across the throat, inflicting a dangerous wound. Thereupon the other convicts rose up and seizing tools, attacked the warder. One of them drew the latter's sword and struck him with it. The Indian turned and fled down the steps ') the lower shop, and in his flight (judgmust have been struck with the sword two or three times. He got through the door to the shop underneath and it was immediately closed behind him by another warder. Led by Vah Mao-mao, the excited gang charged the door and with hammers soon removed the obstacle. They again attacked the warders and by this time several other Indians joined in the mèlee. The whistles of the warders gave the alarm, and the whole of the Gaol staff made for he scene, the Europeans armed with revolvers. The head gaoler, Mr. W. D. Blennerhasset, went round to the east side of the matting shop and there he was immediately attacked by a gang of men who had presumably been engaged in making coir mats. By this time the convicts, howling and yelling, were rushing about the compound with all kinds of working tools in their hands, and pieces of wood, including the bamboo poles used for beating the matting. The head gaoler was being pressed hard when an Indian warder rushed to his assistance and in warding off a blow from a hammer, which was directed at the head of Mr. Blennerhasset, had his sword (which is by no means a plaything) broken off six inches from the hilt. It was Vah Mao-mao who delivered this blow, but it seems to have been his last crime, for in the general fight he was shot dead about this time.

The assistant gaoler, Mr. Wentherhead, immediately opened the arms and ammunition From all appearances, those in charge of the Gaol must have thought that the whole of the convicts who were on the premises were force and several civilians. participating in the attempt to rid themselves of their keepers, Mr. Blennerhasset by this time had received a staggering blow on the right side of the head, which laid it bare to the bone, and also a slash with some sharp instrument just below the left thigh. Owing to the bravery of the Indian staff, he was enabled to retreat to one of the offices in a fainting condition. He recovered quickly and returned to the compound. While one lot of convicts were attacking the gaoler and Mr. Weatherhead, a separate gang attacked the warder in charge of the ironworks.

The general encounter seems to have taken given Mr. Weatherhead rushed out to the matting shop door, where he was met by a prisoner with the sword of the warder who had been first attacked, and others with stone-masons' hamwhen the Europeans ran there to make sure that no one could escape. The police at Wayfire-arms before they were communicated with. and the small staff of this station were smartly upon the scene of the affray. The general fracas lasted nearly half-an-hour and one man,

with the birch, and to be detained in gaol for when we state that -it was impossible for option of a fine, and further to pay \$1,35 each the defenders to concentrate their efforts, or suffer a further two days in gaoli.

as all the convicts seemed to be trying to escape, and were so rushing about that some of the defenders were cut off in their endeavours to prevent this. There is one redeeming feature about the whole affair and that it was proved beyond all question that the Indians were brave and loyal. At great risk to themselves, they not only fought to prevent escapes, but did so shoulder to shoulder with the Europeans, and in more than one case dashed in to rescue, when it might have been reasonably expected that they had sufficient to do to keep themselves from being seriously if not mortally injured. The Europeans, too, bore themselves excellently; besides the head gaoler the only other one badly injured was Mr. Anderson, who had his left shoulder slashed about with a knife. So far as we can ascertained besides those mentioned the other European on duty was Mr. Between two and three o'clock an organised Sims. When the toll of the "battle" was taken, it was found that one other Chinese besides Vah Mao-mao was dead. A third was dying, three were so seriously inbreak out. The alarm was given immediately, | jured that they had to be removed to St. Luke's Hospital after Dr. Marsh had done what he could for them, while four other prisoners needed assistance, and several had scratches, bruises, etc. The head gaoler was removed to the Victoria Nursing Home on a horse ambulance and an Indian warder, who was in a precarious condition, was sent to hospital, but it was not expected that he could live. A second Indian was very seriously hurt, and most of the others bore some marks of the fray. About

At the time of the outbreak there were over ninety convicts out at work on the roads in charge of warders, and the time of the attempt to break out was well-chosen.

A large mob gathered outside the gool during the trouble but the strong force of police kept them back. Last night the streets adjacent to Ward Road were patrolled by large numbers of police and the whole district seemed "alive" with guardians of the peace.

CANTON-IIANKOW RAILWAY.

The writer of "Native Notes" in the N.C. D. News says: —The merchants and gentry of Canton have sent a petition to the Shangpu to the effect that in view of the petitioners' contribution of twelve million taels towards the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway without any assistance from official sources. they demand a guarantee that the Kwangtung portion of the line shall be a commercial enterprise for ever and entirely free from official supervision or interference. To this end the petitioners ask the Shangpu to memorialise the Throne to issue an Imperial Rescript granting them their wish. This is different from the Hupeh end of the line which is to be "built by the merchants and gentry of Hupeh province under the supervision of the officials." It is just this point that Viceroy Tscn Ch'un-hsuen of Canton has been managuvring for the past twelve months, resulting, as may be remembered; in a deadlock between the officials and merchants and gentry, accompanied by high-handed and characteristic proceedings on the part of Viceroy Tsen to coerce the Canton gentry into his way of thinking. It seems, however, that the people of Canton are determined to carry out their object of keeping the line under their own control if they are to subscribe the funds to build it, and it remains to be seen whether the Shangpu will back them up against Viceroy Tsen.

TRAGIC DEATH IN HONGRONG. POLICEMAN'S FATAL FALL

Little did theatre-goers on Saturday night! think, when the performance had concluded and they were returning home, that a tragedy had occurred before they were 'very far away I from the theatre, as the result of which a European policeman had lost his life. It appears that ing by the wounds on the back of his head) in few minutes after the conclusion of the per-If mance, Police Constable A. R. Owen-Wilhams was passing along the corridor of the theatre on his way to the lavatory, when suddenly he stumbled over some pieces of timber that were in his way. He lost his balance, careered against an open window facing Wardley Street. and fell to the ground, about 14 feet below. When he was picked up it was found that his skull was fractured and he expired shortly afterwards. It is stated that the accident was witnessed by an Indian policeman, who immediately summoned assistance, and a man from the Royal Naval Hospital ran to the policeman's aid. An ambulance was called, and the unfortunate man was removed to the hospital but he died on the way, never having regained consciousness. Deceased, who was about 32 years of age, was a Welshman, and he had been about nine years in the Colo y-four of 's which he served in the local police force. having left the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in which he was a corporal, in order to join the constabulary. He was a most popular officer in the force, well liked by all, and was wellknown in the Colony. Deceased, it may be remembered, was the first European to be knocked down by an electric traincar in Hongkong. He was riding a bicycle near Wellington Barracks, when his machine skidded along the tram rails, and he was thrown. A car which was coming up behind him could not be pulled seeing how serious matters were becoming, up in time, with the result that he was picked up by the life guard, and sustained some nasty store, and was for some time engaged serving injuries, which necessitated his being kept in out carbines and ammunition to the warders. hospital for several days. The funeral took place at Happy Valley this afternoon and was well attended, both by his confreres in the

> DISORDERLY AMERICANS AT HUNGHOM:

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON THE POLICE

W. Isaac Rollins, a coxswain, and Henry Blackman, a fireman, on board the U.S.S. Barry, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, (1) with assaulting an Indian watchman, employed by place in the compound, as when the alarm was I the Kowloon Dispensary, at Kowloon, on Saturday night; (2) assaulting P.C. 34 Louaghan, Indian constables No. 597, and 808, and a lukong No. 145, at Hunghom, on Sunday; and (3) with causing Constable 597 to lose a silver mers. The Indians were defending the gate | watch, valued at \$10.50, during the assault on the 12th instant. The defendants pleaded guilty to all the charges. It transpired that deside Station must have heard the reports of lendants were seen by the European constable to be assaulting the watchman, and he went to the latter's assistance. Then the defendants turned upon him and broke a bottle over his head necessitating his removalto hospital with besides Vah Mao-mao, was shot dead on the a scalp wound. The other policemen came to spot and several others wounded, three so his assistance but were badly handled. The badly that it is reported that amputation of defendants escaped, but were subsequently captured. Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, assistant With the assistance of the Police, the foreign superintendent of police, who watched the gaplers were able to get the various gangs of case, said that one of the Indians received convicts back into their cells. The main some serious injuries, and he asked for a fighting, undoubtedly took place round the heavy penalty. The defendants had nothing ed to return to his mistress. His Worship matting shop in the compound, but the to say, and his Worship sentenced them ordered defendant to receive twelve strokes difficulty of the station can be understood to one month's hard labour each, without the SANITARY BOARD.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A PLACUE HOSPITAL

. The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon, the · usual members being present, when the follow-

ing business was transacted :-The Medical Officer of Health submitted a minute stating that the Hospital committee had selected No. 63, Third Street as a plague hospital. This house is a corner house and well enough lit and ventilated for the purpose. He suggested that the ground floor be used as the men's ward, and the first floor as the women's and that the attendants occupy the top floor, so that they can cook in the top floor kitchen without fear of infected splashings from above. The ground floor should have glazed areas put in so as to have the place well lighted when the front is closed for privacy. Each ward should not house more than four patients at a time, and there should always be an attendant on duty in each ward, while all excretal matter should be treated with lime and removed in the same-way as is done at Kennedy Town. Foo Sik might be employed for this as he does this work for the Kennedy Town Hospital. All clothing of patients on admission should be taken to the disinfecting station by the Sanitary Department coolies and returned by them after disinfection. In spector Allen could arrange for this if the doctor would notify him when to send for the clothes, and soiled bedding should be treated in the same way, no new patient using bedding which had not been previously disinfected, a good stock of clothing and bed mats being kept to enable this to be done. Visitors to patients should only be allowed in the hospital at certain hours, and only when the doctor or clerk is present, so that they shall not touch the patients or sit on their beds. Pneumonic plague cases ought not to be received into this hospital but sent to the proper fever hospital at Kennedy Town. Dead bodies should be removed by uniformed coolies to the mortuary, and if the friends wish the burial to take place elsewhere than in Cheung-sha-wan the burial should be done by the authorities, or by the friends under permit from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Hon. President minuted: The approval of the Board is required by the Infectious Discases bye-laws, and if approved this hospital will become one of the "appointed places" to which plague patients can be removed.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun minuted: I approve of 63, Third Street being used as a district hospital. I think the Government should establish simifar hospitals in other parts of the city, instead of leaving it to the inhabitants to do it for themselves, as this is a matter conducive to the public good. Besides, it would avoid patients having to be carried all the way to Kennedy Town, and would also relieve the alarm of the sick and their relatives. It is believed that no few have died of fright.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: The idea is a good one, but I think if possible an isolated building should be selected if possible. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted: We should have

more of these local hospitals. Mr. Lau Chil Pak minuted: I am in favour of establishing small local hospitals. They will help to relieve the minds of the people and induce voluntary reports of plague cases As a matter of fact two years ago the Board recommended the establishment of these hes pitals. That the inhabitants of the Shi ying pun district, though the majority of them are poor, willingly came forward to raise subscriptions to maintain a hospital for their ov n sick, evidently shows that they object to the forcible removal of their sick and the undue interference of the Sanitary authorities. MARKET FOR QUARRY BAY.

Correspondence regarding the erection of market at Quarry Bay was fail on the table, on which His Excellency the Governor, in Matthew Nathan, minuted that the Director of Public Works should be asked to select a site and estimate the cost of a market for 50 stalls, His Excellency being inclined to think the erection of this market is justified by the considerable and growing population in the neighbourhood of Quarry Bay.

PLAGUE IN INDIA. A statement was submitted showing the plague seizures and deaths in India for the week ending 7th April, 1936, which showed a total for the whole of India of 27,355 seizures, and 19,727 deaths. Mr. Shelton Hooper minuted: The percentage of deaths from plague, relative to the number of cases, seems much less than in Hongkong. CENSUS FOR 1906.

Correspondence regarding the taking of a census in 1906 was submitted, in which the tion, the Registrar-General submitted that these censuses entailed a lot of work and expense and the Hon, the Colonial Secretary concurred. The last census cost \$2,197.97 and this money would be needed for other purposes. His Excellency the Governor said he thought it ought to be taken. The expenditure this year for taking the census was estimated at \$4,000, and June was considered the best month for taking it. His Excellency approved of the estimate. Mr. P., P. J. Wodehouse was appointed census officer. As regards the time for taking the census His Excellency said he did not think it desirable to take a census in the middle of a plague season which promises to be a severe one, and asked for the views of the Sanitary Board.

INSPRCTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. Correspondence was submitted regarding the inspection of Government buildings by officers of the Sanitary Board was laid en the table, the consensus of opinion being that in such buildings as hospitals where there were resident medical officers responsible for the sanitary conditions, it should not be considered necessary for such inspection. OVERCROWDING.

Returns submitted showed that during April, 1906, 5211 persons were displaced as the result of prosecutions for overcrowding in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minuted: It would be interesting to know where displaced persons have moved to? Mr. Fung Wa Chin minuted: I expect | they have gone out of the Colony.

PUBLIC WATER. The report of the Government analyst upon samples of water taken from various parts of the Colony during the month of April, 1906, showed the water to be of excellent quality.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT WEST POINT.

TWO BOYS DROWNED IN A NULLAH.

Another tragedy occurred at West Point yes terday afternoon in which two school boys, both eleven years of age, lost their lives by drowning. It appears that the lads went to bathe in the catch water reservoir in the libektong-tsui nullah. They apparently could not swim for their bodies were discovered later by a lutong, who, after dragging them out removed | THE N. C. D. News says that Lieut, Nolasco | THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Cols them to No. 7 Police Station and subsequently is sparing no pains to make the Portuguese total output of the company's three mines for. | energy and assiduity." took them to the mortuary. The deceased Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps the week ending the 28th ult. amounted to Torsien Street and First Street, respectively.

A FLOURISHING INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE STATE FIRE CO., LTD.

Although only established some fifteen years ago, the State Fire Insurance Company, Ltd. whose head office is at Liverpool, has quickly taken a place in the front rank of insurance societies and its position is stronger to-day than ever it was. At the annual meeting which was held last month the chairman was in the fortunate position of being able to present a glowing account of the year's work which was well calculated to satisfy all shareholders. The net premiums for the year amounted to £148,000 and the revenue account after payment of various items showed a return of £17,612. The net losses, including expenses and commission, etc., were £130,126, leaving t credit balance of £42,486. An interim dividend of 3 per cent having been paid it was agreed to pay a final dividend of 41 per cent, making the total dividend for the year 71 per cent. \$30,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £100 000 and a net balance of nearly £7,000 was carried forward. The Palicyholder, in commenting on the position of the State Fire Insurance Company, says:-"The report is a most satisfactory record of prosperity The cautiousness of the directors as regards the extension of the business and the dividend declaration is to be commended. To some persons the slight drop in the premium income may appear to be a sign of weakness, but this is not the case. The reduction is entirely due to a falling off of the American income, and is the outcome of a revision of that branch of the Company's operations. In 1904 the United States premium income was \$190,477, whilst last year it amounted to \$207,759. It is evident therefore, that the bu iness in other quarters has shown substantial growth, and that the Company's commitments are better distributed than they were in 1904." Burglary insurance is now undertaken by the Company, which should appeal to householders in Hongkong The State Fire Insurance Company, Limited is represented in Ho glong by Messrs. \ Humphreys and Co. who, in face of this report should be able to place a considerable proportion of business in the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE. We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed

Correspondents in this colmun.1 THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT KOWLOON.

To the Editor of the "Hongrong Treegraph." Dear Sir, - As it might appear from the wording of the Rev. . I. Steven's letter in your issue of 11th May, that I am providing a peal of bells for the new church at Kowloon, will you kindly permit me to say that this is not so. The bells will be paid for by subscriptions which I am collecting. -Yours truly,

EDWARD OSBORNE. Hongkong, 14th May, 1986.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONE TELLGRAPH SIR,-In my letter of appeal for funds for furnishing the new Church of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, (which you kindly published in your last Friday's issue) I find that unintentionally have done Mr. Osborne injustice in ascribing to him greater generosity than he is willing to take credit for.

As some friends are sharing with him the cost of the peal of tubular bells, he prefers that the gift should be ascribed not to "Mr. E. Osborne's generosity," as my letter stated, but as provided "by subscriptions collected" by him. I shall be glad if you will allow this rectifica-

tion to appear in your paper. Our thanks, nevertheless, are due to Mi Osborne for the help he is obtaining from his friends, as well as for that he is himself giving. Already a very gratifying response is being made to the appeal just sent out. I shall be glad if I might send you a list of the gifts and promises made, in a day or two, for publica-

tion.—Yours sincerely, A. J. STEVENS, Acting Chaplain.

St. John's Cathedral, . Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

THE CORINTHIAN CLUB.

FINAL CRUISE.

On Saturday afternoon, the Corinthian Yacht Club closed its racing season by a very pleasant and enjoyable cruise to Secton, remaining over Sunday. The weather was all that could be desired, and a most successful trip was the result. The party remained at Section during Sunday, and several scratch races were sailed, the rest of the day being spent in bathing, etc. the fleet returning to Hongkong on Sunday,

The following yachts joined in the final

Ciuise :—	•		
May	steered by	Mr.	
Hibernia	10,	11	Gibson
Gael .)1)1	11 '	M. McIver
Nina	"	11	E. M. Hazeland
Antrinumeta		- 11	McKirdy
Annie	17	 ;†	Kynoch
Thistle	11	10	Witchell
Chanticletr	**	11	M. McCorqueda
Isis	11	11	Melville
Thecla		11	Crake
Asihore	•	17	Hands
Marian		45	B. Witchell
	11		

The Club will now enter upon its swimming season, and for this purpose their new acquisit ion the Ark, a species of floating dressingrooms for bathers will shortly be anchored of the club grounds.

HIS LOST BROTHER. AMUSING PETITION TO THE POLICE.

15th inst. The following very amusing petition was sent to the police this morning. It purports to be from a Chinaman residing at Yaumati | years, and lived all that time in defendant's who has lost his elder brother, and requires I house with his family, and was, recognised as

police assistance:— The humble petition of --- residing at the woman had died, and consequently sho ground floor, Upper Station Street, Hongkong, went one up. When she was selected as

his brother, who has been put to be lost, by defendant's daughter-in-law, and the children after his being abroad from the above of the house greeted her; then they worshipped address at 3 o'clock afternoon, Friday last together. Witness knew that defendant had His name is Tam Noo, with a flat face, slop- | a tin fong, a second wife, but she did not see ing eyes, and common size and height as to her, but also heard that they had a feast at Tai his body; he has a yellow feature, and is a Hang. The first concubine attended the man belonging to the Dong On district, China, | ceremony, but witness did not go on account and his dresses are all black, but his coat was of a headache. Witness admitted, very remade of cloth, with brass buttons.

"His feet are bare without any shoes or the complainant as "wife." stockings. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

- HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN HELD UP AT WEST POINT

16th inst. During the small hours, of this morning most flagrant outsige was committed Connaught Road West, when Captain Liang, of Messrs. Bradley and Company's steamer Talshan, was set up and robbed by ricksha coolies of \$200 in bills. From what can be gathered it appears that Captain Liang came ashore yesterday with £350 in notes to deposit in the bank. Business matters kept him away and when he arrived at the Bank he found it closed. During the evening he engaged a ricksha to take him to West Point, where he intended engaging a sampan to return to his ship. On arrival at West Point it was discovered that there were no sampans there. He then told the ricksha coolie to drive him back. The coolie took him along Oueen's Road West, and at a certain part of that locality pulled up the ricksha and told his fare that he was tired. Would Captain Liang pay him off and engage another ricksha? The captain, who had no small change, took out the bundle of banknotes, extracted a \$10 bill and handed it to the coolie to change. The coolie departed and returned with the change, but the captain did not see that the other coolies near by were looking at the bunch of tills which he had just replaced in his pocker. Another rickstra was engaged and the captain again made for the praya in Connaught Road West to seek a sampan. Here he paid off the coolie and was hailing a boat, when suddenly he was caught from behind by several men and felled to the ground. There was a great struggle, but numbers told, and the captain was held down by two coolies while three others went through his packet In the struggle the marine officer was roughly handled, receiving serious injuries to his face After this the robbers fled, and Captain Liang went to No. 7 Police Station where he reported the matter. At the station he discovered that S100 odd which he had concented in another pocket had been left untouched. It is stated that the captain cannot supply the police with the number of his ricksha, and it is a moot point whether he can recognise his assailants

> PLAGUE AT CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

quiries into the affair.

again. The police, however, are making in-

FRENCH LADY REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

According to the daily official return plague cases occurring in Hongkong during the 24 hours ending at noon to day, one European residing at the Connaught House Hotel was found to be infected, and had been removed to the Kennedy Town hospital. On inquiry at the flotel, a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph was informed that a French lady, who only arrived in the Colony recently, came to the Hotel yesterday while the manager was out and applied for a room. She was accommodated in one of the apartments on an upper floor. A few hours later, she complained of feeling unwell and a doctor was called. On examination, it was discovered that the lady was suffering from plague and she was immediately removed to the hospital. She is reported to be progressing favourably. The Hotel has been sendered perfectly free from any possible chance of contagion.

> A PUGILISTIC BAR-BOY. FINED FOR MISHEHAVIOUP.

Lam Lin, the head "boy," of the Kowloon Hotel, was brought up on remand, before Mr F. A. Hazeland this morning at the Magistracy for behaving in a riotdus manner in the hotel on the 12th instant. It will be remembered that the case had to be remanded for the appearance of a visitor, who was alleged to have assaulted the defendant. The visitor appeared in Court this morning and said that on the day in question he went to the hotel, ordered drinks, and signed for the liquors in his book. Defendant came to the bar and said that witness die not sign the book, for "he no look see," Witness told him to go away, and in passing the

billiard room desendant said : " Come out. I fight you," and witness went out. His Worship-Wly did you go out? To fight him?

Witness-No, your Worship, I was going to see the manager. Continuing, witness declared that as soon as he entered the gardens, he was struck by the

An overseer, from the Public Works Department, said he was on the back verandah of the hotel on Saturday night, and saw that there had been an argument between the first wit ness and defendant. Suddenly he saw defend ant rush at the European and deliver a blow. Evidence for the defence was heard. They

all stated that the European started the fight. Mr. O.borne, of the hotel, said that there was only one boy who actually saw the commencement of the fight, the others being in the dining-room at the time. When they heard of the fight they all made for the garden to help

His Worship fined him \$10, with the alternative of one month's $x \cdot 0$.

THE ALIMONY CASE.

Further evidence was taken at the Police Court this forenoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the case in which a woman, named Tsang Chu Shi, sued her husband, Tsang Sin, on 26th September last for neglecting to support her, Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant; Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, prosecuting.

The case, at the last hearing, was remanded to enable the police to produce defendant's "concubine," to ascertain whether she was only a paramour or a concubine.

Wai Choi said she had been the second concubine of the defendant for the last three his children's second mother. Witness was "To the Generals of the Charge Room. formerly the third concubine, but the second third concubine to the defendant there "That your petitioner can not find out was a feast; she was handed a cup of tea luctantly, that she was willing to acknowledge

After further evidence His Worship dis charged the defendant.

to 16,123,44 tons,

HON. JULIUS G. LAY. A WELL-DESERVED PROMOTION.

OFFERED CONSUL-GENERALSHIP AT CAPE TOWN.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th May, 1906. Hon. Julius G. Lay, for the past-sixteen months Consul-General of the United States of America at Canton, received a cablegram last week from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., offering him the post of Consul-General of the United States at Cape Town,

South Africa. Mr. Lay was in Japan at the time, but upon being informed of the offer immediately telegraphed his Government of his willingness to accept. This new appointment is a flattering promotion, for according to the new U.S. Consular Act recently passed by the American Congress, Cape Town is classified one grade higher than Canton with a substantial increase in the salary paid. This makes within the past two or three months, four changes in the American Consular Service in South China alone-changes in the Cousuls stationed at Foochow and Amoy, and transfers in the Consuls-General at Hongkong and Canton.

Radical changes are being instituted in the American Consular Service over the whole world, and a vast amount of transferring, resigning, promoting, etc. is going on among its personnel, all through the instrumentality of That great organizer and statesman, Elihu Root,

the present Secretary of State. It is reported that Consul-General and Mrs. forth China, and will return to Canton about I the middle of lune when they will leave at once for Cape Town via Washington, D. C Nothing is known as to who shall succeed Mr Lay at Canton.

THE GREAT JAPANESE REVIEW

SCENES IN THE CAPITAL.

ENORMOUS CROWDS.

The following is taken from the Japan Chronicle of 2nd inst. From five o'clock on Monday morning crowds began to gather along the route of the Imperial procession from the Palace to the Aoyama parade-ground. During the latter end of last week every 'rain arriving at Tokyo has been overcrowded, and at the Shimbashi station on the 29th ult. alone 12,883 passengers arrived, of whom no fewer than 10,612 were third-class. All the ralatives of soldiers killed during the war were invited to the review, special accommodation being provided for them, and also to the three days' religious services at the Vasu-

kuni shrinc. The weather was perfect, and the only disappointment to the immense gatherings, both of troops and spectators, was the absence of her Majesty the Empress, probably through indisposition, the engagement being cancelled on Sunday night. The Imperial Princes were accompanied by their consorts—an innovation in connection with Japanese military reviews. At 8.30 a.m. the Imperial procession started

from the Palace, the war-ships in Shinagawa Bay and the artillery in Sibiya Park simultaneously firing salutes, Following mounted police came a detachment of cavalry, immediately behind which was the Imperial carriage. His Majesty, who wore a khaki uniform, with Japanese and foreign Orders, rode in an open carriage, accompanied by Marquis Tokudaiji. General Baron Okazawa, chief aide-de-camp, Major Prince Takatsukasa, Viscount Fujinami, and other officers followed

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince rode in the next carriage, with Colonel Kimura, chief aide-de-camp, followed by other officers, Then, in separate carriages, came Admiral Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Prince' and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, Prince and Princess Kwacho, and Prince and Princess Yamashina. A Tokyo dispatch states that, by special invitation of his Majesty, Lieut-Colonel C. V. Hume, R.A., D.S.O., Military Attaché at the British Embassy at Tokyo, also drove in the

Imperial procession to the parade-ground. Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and other officials followed, another detachment of cavalry bringing up the rear. All along the route the procession was most enthusiastically received.

As his Mujesty passed through the great exhibition of guns and other war trophies, Major-General Oshiage, Director of the Ordnance Bureau, pointed out the particular objects of interest to his Majesty. When the procession approached the spot where the relatives of deceased soldiers were congregated, his Majesty ordered, the carriages to slacken speed as a mark of respect to the bereaved.

At the entrance to the parade-ground Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief on this occasion, and General Kodama, Chief of Staff, were in waiting to receive the Imperial procession, and his Majesty on arrival made a brief stop before proceeding to the saluting base.

The troops mustered on the parade-ground consisted of the full strength of the Imperial Guard and of the First or Tokyo Army Division. Companies, each representing an infantry regiment from the Second to the Twelfth Divisions, Commanders and Staffs from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Divisions, and the Commander and Staff of the Kuriles garrison, were also on the field. In addition, there were the colours of 102 reserve infantry regiments (now disbanded), each flag being attended by sixteen soldiers, and numerous representatives of the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers of the various Divisions were also in attendance. The Commanders and Staff of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Army Corps in Manchuria, and of the Yalu Army Corps, representatives of the Formosan, Korean, and Kwantung garrisions, together with the Commander-in-Chief grand total of 31,203.

Princesses drove on to the parade ground, and balloon was sent up by the Military Balloon Corps of the Field Telegraph Battalion, and Ensign Ito, who ascended in the car, took a past his Majesty took his seat upon the Throne. the Commanders of Divisions and their Staffs. Majesty then read the following Message:-

son the triumphal Army, has granted a most cordinl Message, for which we-his Majesty's servants-owe our gratitude. We beg to assure his Majesty that we will exert ourselves with increased energy and devotion, and respond to his Majesty's wishes. I, his Majesty's servant, most respectfully beg to offer this roply on behalf of the triumphal Army."

This concluded the official proceedings in connection with the review, and the Imperial procession left the parade ground for the Palace at 12,20 p.m. When his Majesty's carriage was about opposite the German Legation, in Nagata-machi, a Japanese in foreignstyle clothes stepped out of the crowd and attempted to approach the Imperial carriage, carrying an address in his right hand. He was at once seized by the police, and conducted to the Kojimachi police-station, where he was examined. He gave his name as Matsui Hokokichi, aged 46, an employé at the Tsukijima Ship-building Yard, Tokyo. It is stated that he was formerly a member of the Patriotic Association under Lieutenant Gunji, and having a grievance against that officer, the man endeavoured to present a petition in person to his Majesty on the subject.

THE CHINESE PENAL CODE.

One of the most important of the many important changes now being introduced into China is the re-modelling of the penal code upon which His Excellency Wu Ting-fang and some others are engaged. It is quite plain that if China is ever to secure the abolition of extra-territoriality it will only be after she has convinced the foreign . Powers that she has code comparable with those of the West and Lay are at present on a visit to Peking and Judiciary above suspicion of dishonesty in its administration. That this will take time certain. That the first step towards it is that now being taken is no less sure. There are many things in Chinese law which in theory appeal to the judicial mind as being almost al that might be desired, but in practice leave much to be condemned. Even in the West th most perfect paper schemes somtimes failwhen put to the test, and as China has been decadent for long, it is not to be wondered at that her penal practice is very different from her penni code.

> should have to go back to the days of the The Government knows through its nominees Chows, when the Greeks were still round Troy, or Saul was King of Israel. There was certainly an elaborate codification accomplished in the Han Dynasty (B.C. 200 to A.D. 200) implicated in the transfer. Everybody in this by Hsiao Ho, when no fewer than 359 distinct laws were placed in the statute book, with endless additional clauses and quoted precedents. These in the case of capital punishment alone ran to 409 of the first and 13,472 of the latter. Hsiao Ho's monumental work has served as a model for all the codes of For now we have at least no twelve per cent the various dynastics since his time.

The code at present existing is based largely upon that of the Mings, and is divided into seven sections relating to methods of punishment, officials and their responsibilities, fiscal and family laws, religious, ceremonial and sumptuary laws, laws relating to military organisation and frontier desence, criminal laws,

and laws relating to public works. Strictly legal punisments are flogging with the bamboo, imprisonment or banishment, and death by strangulation or decapitation. The legal instruments are the bamboo, the cangue, the iron chain, the wooden manacles, and fetters of iton. There are permitted, however, two others at the discretion and on the responsibility of the magistrate—the finger-squeezer. and ankle-squeezer. These with the bamboo are the "three wooden instruments" so terribly known to the native delinquent. Mr. Giles. however, declares that "torture though not unknown in China, exists there practically in

The Chinese recognise ten "heinous crimes" rebellions, destruction of imperial tombs, trea chery to the State, parricide, triple murder in one family, sacrilege, filial impiety, family discord, official insubordination, and incest No mandarin, it would appear, ever attempts to master the vast agglomeration of statues in the present code. He relies on the knowledge of a "law expert," much as the magistrate in Pick wick did upon his clerk.

The section on fiscal and family law contains many interesting enactments. If a man adopts a son he must be a boy bearing the same sur name. A son may not set up an establishment apart from that of his father. Thus the family remains as the national unit. A man may have any reasonable number of concubines but only one wife.

Capital punishment is permitted in two forms -strangulation and decapitation. Recently i has been rumoured that in the new code the latter is to be abolished. The natives regard the loss of the head as being a far greater punishment than the mere loss of life, since it such cases the disembodied spirit must perforce presentitself in the nether world in the mutilated form. There remain a very considerable number of capital offences in Chinese law, su h for example as the following:-High treason, par ricide, and the murder of a master by a slave, which are theoretically punishable by linechik the frequency of which Giles vigorously denies Then follow others for which strangulation is the penalty—the theft of more than Tis, 120, robbery with wounding, highway robbery kidnapping by violence, opening a coffin, homicide, attempted murder, accidental homicide certain medical errors resulting in death, caus ing to commit suicide, wounding a government officer, striking one's master (in case of a slave), striking a parent (decapitation), and so onis evident that there is room here for reform. Life is held cheap in China, as cheaply as it was in England, when the death penalty was inflicted by us on the purloiner of a sheep or the utterer of a forged bank note. But we have long since discover d that it is not the severity but the certainty of punishment which serves as the best deterrent of crime.

It may be news to our readers to hear that the Chinese laws against bribery are stringently severe. Popular opinion would have it that the | made in Nagoya is gradually improving in "itching palm" is to be found whenever and wherever there is a yamen, and that the spection rules, and at present the number of and Chief of Staff, brought the total muster up very rare exceptions merely prove the rule. clocks rejected by inspection is not more than to 2,124 officers and 29,079 rank and file-a But on paper, at any rate, it is a highly dan- 8 per thousand. By the increase in demand gerous thing to accept a bribe n China; the and the advance of the copper market, the price Just before ten o'clock his Maje ty the Em. mere acceptance of eighty taels for an unlawful, of time pieces has advanced to an average of peror, sollowed by the Imperial Princes and or of a hundred and twenty for a lawful object, Y29 per dozen.- Japan Chr ni le. renders the peccant official liable to death by the march-past commenced at ten a.m. A strangulation. But this, we fear, serves only to show how wide is the difference between what ought to be and what is.

The main reason why Furopeans, British in number of photographs of the various stages of | particular, are loth to go to law is the question of the review. Upon the conclusion of the march. expense. There is in China another in addition. Litigation is actually discouraged to this round which assembled Marshal Oyama and extent that any person filing a false charge is punished more heavily than the accused would The band played the "Kimigayo," and the have been had he been guilty. Even if the buglers of each company sounded a call. His charge is false in degree only there is a proportionate penalty, while authors of anony-We have called together the Army which | mous charges (true or false) render themselves returned in triumph and have performed the liable to strangulation. One of the shortceremony of review. We are deeply gratified | comings of the present Chinese position is the to see the Army in perfect discipline and order. | lack of recognised means for the ready making Officers and men must strive for the further and promulgation of new laws. This will be a improvement of the Army with increased matter which must come up for serious consideration in the near future, since the mineut in the paper hunts and was thought to Marshal Oyama received the Imperial admission of China into the comity of nations have a good chance of winning to-day's race. were both sons of shopkeepers, residing at theroughly efficient, as well as strong numer- 18,881,49 tons and the sales during the period Message, and presented the following teply :- will impose upon her the duty of keeping up to On Tuesday Monsoon won the Race Club His imporial Majorty, after reviewing in per- I date in law as in other things,-N. C.D. News, Cup.

DOCK CHARGES.

STRAITS COMMENTS ON HONGKONG' WATCHFULNESS.

Readers will remember that not long ago a correspondent wrote in these columns urging. a greater spirit of enterprise on the part of the Hongkong Dock Co.'s directors. The Singabre Free Press, which is ever watchful of the interests of the sister Colony, thus comments editorially on our correspondent's observations :-When the two Republican transports Kil-

batrick and McClellan passed through Singa-

pore for Manila, the latter owing to leaky boilers having had to be taken in tow by her consort some time after the voyage from New York began, it was stated by one of the American officers that the reason why no boiler repairs would be made in Singapore or at Hongkong was that the work could be more cheaply done by the American Naval authorities in their own dockyard, this probably referring to Subig Bay close to Manila. This statement appears to be a reflection on the scale of repairing charges at Tanjong Pagar, a matter which the Board might look into, because whether there is sound reason for the statement or no, it is not good for the Singapore Docks or for Singapore itself that the rumour should obtain currency that docking here is an expensive business. The fact that the Dockyard Board being now. practically a Colonial Department is no longer able to include in its accounts the return commissions and fees for the introduction of business that came out so prominently in the recent inquiry, may have a good deal to do with repairing business passing our doors. But surely owners would refuse to pay charges that should be, if they are not. less than those in other ports by precisely the amounts thus surreptitiously paid out as douceurs to esurient shippers and engincers. We invited, a few months ago, any unofficial member to ask in the Legislative Council what ratio the revenues of the Tanjong Pagar Board for the second half of took bore to the revenues of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company in the first halfyear. No member did so. Why not? And again it is a matter of interest in regard to the passing of those American troopships without recourse to local repairing facilities, to learn whether the repairing and docking revenue had fallen off during the For the beginning of her judicial system we half, year under the control of the new Board. on the board; and all other members of the

Board know. But the public does not know lalthough it is the Colonial revenues which are place is directly or indirectly concerned, that the resort of shipping to Singapore for coaling and repairs, should be so facilitated and should mean such economies to owners, that Singapore should become, what it is not yet, the most popular docking port in the Far East. dividends to pay, although we do not yet know the Colony's liabilities in the form of interest on capital and charges for sinking fund.

As regards the McClellan officer's allegation as to the cheapness of Manila compared with Hongkong, a "Shareholder" writes to the Hougkong Telegraph to combat that statement. He desires to draw attention to the conviction that, if the allegation of the U.S. naval officer is true, "it behaves the authorities of our repairing yard to remove the stigma attaching to the Company. But if the unenviable notoriety given to our dock establishments of their high charges is baseless, it equally behoves the Company's directors to exercise their energy to set before the American Naval Authorities a correct appreciation of the facts. that the local estimates are framed within reason and the charges are governed by current rates ruling in the market of the East."

He further says :-In the past the American Navy has been amongst the best constituents of the Hongkong and Whampon Dock Co. Why any estrangement should have existed between the Company and its patrops, is not easily conceivable to the man-in-the street. As a matter of fact, none should exist. Given tact, good judgment, and a desire to please (which, it must be conceded, those in high place as regards the Docks possess in a large measure) there is no good reason why Hongkong should not win back all the past favours from the American naval

After detailing the difficulties experienced during the McCellan's voyage from faulty boilers. and the risks of her being towed for thousands of miles, "Shareholder "concludes thus;-I urge these facts upon the attention of the

Dock Company's directors, through the medium of your columns, with a view of their exercising some enterprise-should they be faithful to their charge—and endeavouring to secure the repairing of the transport by the local company. This is an age of enterprise, and "Hustling". should be the watchword of the large industrial undertaking of this Colony upon whose fortunes so much and so many depend. Let the directors despatch an efficient engineer-a tactful man withal-one not given to bluntness and blundering, and negotiate with the Cavita Authorities for the McCellan. The job may be a comparatively small one; but if it should serve to remove the stigma whereby the Hongkong Docks are libelled for its so-called "fleecing" tendency, some good purpose will have been gained by any effort spent in that

The above is the sort of spirit that adds business to business and perhaps the local Board will take a tip from the vigorous course recommended by the Hongkong "Shareholder."

CLOCK-MAKING IN NAGOYA.

The clock-making industry in Nagoya, for which that city has obtained a great reputation in Japan, is at present in a very prosperous condition, manufacturers having more orders on hand than can be executed promptly.

The total number of clocks turned out in Nagoya during March last was 32,386, of which 21,594 were hanging clocks, and the rest standing clocks. The quality of the time-pieces consequence of the enforcement of the in-

A NASTY accident occurred at the race course yesterday morning, says the N. C. D. News of 12th inst., when some of the steeplechase ponies were being put over the obstacles forthe last time before the Grand National Steeplechase to day. Mr. C. R. Burkill was riding Mr. Richmond's grey Monsoon over mud wall near the Monument when the pony took off too early, fell heavily on his head, completely turned over with his rider, and broke his back. Mr. Burkill fortunately escaped serious injury and was able to attend business; although he had a severe shake up. Monsoon, in the circumstances, had to be destroyed. This pony was third in the Derby to Friendship and Argante in 1904, then being owned by Mr. Waverly. Since that time he had been pro-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present :- His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew, Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, Hon, Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. H. L. Barnes-Lawrence (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon, Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. G. H Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Edward Osborne and Mr. E. A. Hewett were sworn in as members of the Council. LAW COMMITTEE. "

His Excellency the Governor appointed Mr. Pollock to the Law Committee vice Mr. Stewart and Messrs. Osborne and Hewett to the Public Works Committee vice Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Stewart.

The minutes of the last meeting, were read

and confirmed. THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

His Excellency the Governor: The most important of the Financial Minutes which it is proposed to refer to the Finance Canton railway. That is the amount which the be an excellent one. chief resident engineer anticipates to be able to spend up to the end of the current year. I his colleagues in the Chamber of Commerce on I will explain to you briefly how it is proposed | the subject, but after the Committee had very that this money should be provided in connect carefully considered the terms of the resolution tion with the loan which was authorised by this | the only conclusion they could arrive at was Council. On the 6 h April and the 6th October | that the motion was extremely vague as to the of each year there is due from the Viceroy of | character of the legislation suggested. That the Two Kwang provinces interest on the loan | being so, the Committee requested him to state of £1,100,000 made to him by this Government, that the only view they could express interest at the rate of 4 per cent, on that loan or | was that they were not in a position on so much of it as is still outstanding. There to express any opinion at all upon the is also due under the agreement with Viceroy motion, that, only after they had read the Chang Chi-tung a sum of £110,000 on the 6th | speeches at the Council meeting could they be October of each year as an instalment towards | enabled to express an opinion. He suggested the repayment of that loan. These sums that no division should be taken on the motion paid in interest or in repayment will until the Chamber had had an opportunity of be credited to a special fund. On that considering the arguments now adduced. Perspecial fund the interest at 34 per cent, on the | sonally, he went farther. He held there was stock we have raised will be the first charge. | nothing to be gained by agreeing to such a And then from the fund the expenses of our motion as this. He could not see what adsection of the Kowloon-Canton railway will vantage would accrue to the Council by acbe paid. The balance by the time all the cepting or rejecting such a motion. The Chamrepayments of the Viceroy's instalments have ber Committee believed legislation to be debeen made will be devoted to paying off our | sirable and would gladly welcome legisdebt. We shall " pay on the advances lation, but they would like to see the made from that special fund for the recon- Bill first and consider what its effect was struction of our railway interest at the rate likely to be. They did not want to frightof 31 per cent, into a special fund,

STREET REPAIRS IN KOWLOON.

The next financial minute of importance is No. 15 which is a sum of \$40,000 in aid of the Public Works Extraoidinary vote for forming and kerbing streets. This is a very considerable excess on the original vote of \$40,000. It is mainly due to works that had to be taken in hand either in fulfilment of obligations to private owners to whom the Government has sold land, or to take advantage of work carried out by private owners in fulfilment of t'e-r obligations to Government connected with similar leases. For instance, the reclamation of Tsim Tsat Sui has involved the construction of two roads by the lessees. The construction of these two roads partly paid for by the lessees has to be completed by the Government. To make part provision for this excess \$12,000 will be saved on item 17, that is, the extension of Robinson Road in Kowloon. as a private reclamation has enabled the Government to get the work done in connection TRAMWAY EFFECTS.

Financial minute No. 9 is to provide a sum of \$15,200 in aid of the vote on Public Works Extraordinary, communication metallic circuits, including a new route to North Point Of this sum \$12,200 is due to metallic circuitting rendered necessary by the working of the being injuriously affected by the electric tramways.

in aid of the vote for lighthouses. This sum is due to the prevalence of fou in the early part of the year-during the first four months, necessitating extensive use of fog signals. On the suggestion of the Hon, the Harbour Master, future? the Brethren of Trinity House are now being communicated with, with a view to seeing whether some more economical and more afficient method of sound signalling cannot be adopted in this Colony,

THE ROYAL VISIT.

There is a vote of \$4,455 in aid of the vote already passed in this Council in connection with the reception of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. In view of the generous manner in which private buildings were decorated. consider this addition towards the decoration of the streets and public buildings is a fair charge to the public. Financial minute No. 12 provides \$1,740 in aid of he vote for the hospital, due, of course, to the regrettable prevalence of small-pox in the early part of the year. The remainder of the votes are for sums under \$1,000 and do not require explanation.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERS. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in moving the resolution standing in his name, viz., "That It is desirable that legislation for the regist ation of partners, with limited liability, should be introduced into this Colony," said this motion was brought forward in connection with a question which was a comparatively old one. Various attempts had been made from time to time in this Colony and also in the Straits Settlements to place the registration of partners in Chinese firms upon a satisfactory footing. In the Straits Settlements Ordinances had been introduced with that object and they had got as far as the committee stage and had then been dropped. It is only excuse for coming before the Council now and bringing up this ques ion was that he had a scheme to propose, which he thought was on different lines to any legislation which had hitherto, been proposed. In 1901 a commission sat and made A report which was published in October of commission considered the matter of bringing the registration of partnerships into conformity with the English law, making every partner liable by himself for the entire losses sustained by his firm. It was pointed out that probably the wealthy men at the back of the firm would put forward some poor relation or a man of straw and get him registered as a partner of the firm. It was obvious that scheme was foredoomed to fallure. He thought that the very essence of any successful scheme of registration of partners of Chinese firms in this Colony was that they should follow out the

firm. In other words, if a firm had a total capi- | The Bill accordingly declares what shall qualify liable by himself for the entire losses of the firm as inequitable. It would be hopeless to expect the Chinese to come forward and register under such a law. It also seemed to him that anything like the penal provisions suggested in other enactments would entirely fall short of what was required. Those familiar with partnership disputes in this Colony were aware how very great difficulty was occasioned the learned judges from the fact that a tong would be brought up, and the question was-who at represented by that long f One man would say it was his cousin or somebody else. His reason for bringing, forward this motion was that the matter might tie discussed in the Colony, and by the Chamber of Commerce. He did not expect that the Government would proceed in this matter but at least the question was brought under consideration.

Dr. Ho Kai, in seconding, thought there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of something being done in the way of the registration of partnerships. The question had been under consideration for 30 years, and the consensus of opinion was that such an Ordinance should come into operation. He referred to the commissions that had been appointed to consider the question-on two of which he sat as a member-and remarked that while all were agreed there should be an Ordinance they found the greatest difficulty in recommending the provisions that the Ordinances should Committee is No. 23; which is to provide a contain. He believed Mr. Pollock's suggessum of \$350,000 in aid of the Kowloon- tion to follow the Chinese law on the subject to

Mr. Hewett said he had communicated with en away Chinese capital from the Colony. They had not understood that the motion referred only to Chinese firms; they should treat against certain nationals only.

The Attorney-General expressed himself opposed to the resolution, holding the proposals of the seconder to be impracticable. He agree I with Mr. Hewett that the only way penses, to deal with this question was in the shape of

Mr. Pollock, in reply, remarked that he had only sought to encourage discussion on the question, and that end having been gained he asked leave to withdraw his resolution,

The resolution was withdrawn accordingly.

STREET PAVING. Pursuant to notice the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked the following question for Mr. G. Stewart: - Have the experiments in wordpaving proved sufficiently ratisfactory to warrant an extension of this method of roadmaking being taken into consideration?

The Colonial Secretary replied :-Though with this extension under more advantageous | the experiments have not extended over sufficonditions than weanticipated in the Estimates. | ciently long time to furnish reliable information as to the durability of wood-paying in Hongkong, it is considered that a further and more extensive experiment would be justified and it is proposed to provide in next year's Estimates for Ice House Street with this

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon." Mr. H. E. Pollock also asked :--With reference to the leading article, which appeared in the South China Morning Post of the 19th April, 1906, will the Government Financial minutes 7 and 16 provide \$6,000 | state why the notification as to dead rats therein referred to was not promptly attended to by the Sanitary Authorities, and will the Government also state what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such delays in

The reply was as follows:—On receipt of the first notification a rat-catcher was instructed to visit the premises, but forgot to go The second notification was sent by the Principal Clerk to the wrong Sanitary Inspector and delay resulted. Both the Principal Clark and a Sanitary Inspector concerned have been

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES. The Hon, H. E. Pollock then put the third question t - Will the Government consider the advisability of granting to those Civil Servants who are drawing their pay on a Sterling basis the privilege of drawing half of their pay at the rate of 13. 8d. to the dollar, or will the Government grant some other relief by way of compensation to such Civil Servants? Asswer:-His Excellency the Governor has communicated with the Secretary of State on

the subject.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY. The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to the properly of married women. The objects and reasons for the Bill are as follows: The object of this Ordinance is to accord to married wamen in the Colony the like protection with regard to their property as is enjoyed by married women in Englandand elsewhere in the Empire. For that purpose the Ordinance embodies and extends to the Colony with some slight necessary modifications the provisions of the enactments of the Imperial Parliament known as the Married Women's Property Acts, 1862 and 1893, amending the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act, 1870. t is proposed to give the Ordinance retrospective effect as from the 1st day of January, 1883, the date when the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, came into operation in England, in order to place married women in this Colony in the that year dealing with this question. That position, in respect to the capacity to acquire and dispose of property, which they have for many years occupied in England and elsewhere. At present the anomaly exists that while a married, woman may, and in many instances, does, possess separate property as a feme sole in England and elsewhere, the same woman finds herself unable to possess such property here except through the intervention of a trustee, The Colonial Secretary seconded and the

Bill was read a first time... REGISTRATION OF DENTISTS

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill to regulate the qualifications and Chinese law, with regard to the liability of part- to provide for the registration of Dontists, The ners. As he understood it, that law was that | objects and reasons for the Bill are as follows; the partner is only liable in the proportion The object is to protect the public against the laxes. of his share of the total capital of the practice of dentistry by unqualified persons,

tal of \$10,000 and a partner subscribed \$1,000 for the practice of dentistry in Hongkong and towards that amount, he would only be liable to | requires all persons so qualified to be registered the extent of one-tenth of the liabilities. He | before practising. In order to prevent evasion thought that the Chinese must look upon the of the Ordinance by the formation of companies English law by which each partner was held of unqualified persons to carry on dental practice the Bill makes it unlawful for a company to practise dentistry except by means of mann-Reis, assistants, and persons who are duly registered dentists. The 15th section of the Bill applies only to the carrying on by companies of dental practice. It does not apply to the carrying on of the purely mechanical por tion of a dentist's business, such as the manufacture, sale, and repair of morchanical appliances. The Bill applies to existing as well as future companies, and to companies limited by gunrantee as well as to ordinary joint stock

Upon being seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the first reading was passed nem con, SUMMARY OFFENCES.

On the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance 1905, was read a second time by the Council.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT. The Bill to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1900; was taken through the second stage by the Council on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney General-I move that the order relating to the second reading of the Lunatic Asylums Ordinance be discharged. propose to submit to the Council another Bill dealing with the same matter in another way. The Council agreed to the withdrawal of the

The Attorney General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 31st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding,

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council :---EDUCATION.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education Department of Inspector of Schools, other charges, visual instruction ex-COMMUNICATIONS.

A sum of fifteen thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, communications, metallic circuits including new route to North Point.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE. A sum of six hundred collars in aid of the vote Registrar General's Department-other charges, language allowance to Mr. C. Clementi, assistant Registrar General, who has passed the matter in a broad-minded way and not the examination in the Pekingese colloquial, HANKOW POST OFFICE.

A sum of one hundred and twelve dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office, postal agencies in China, - other charges, Hankow, incidental ex-

FOR THE "HYGEIA". A sum of one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical De-

partments, for the following :---Infectious Hospitals: Hospital Hulk Hygein:— Personal Emoluments. Temporary Staff, for 3 months \$240 Other Charges.

REVENUE REFUNDS A sum of sixteen thousand dollars in aid

Provisions, &c., 1,500

SUNDAY LABOUR.

A sum of seventy dollars in aid the vote. Post Office.-Postal Agencies in China-other charges, Shanghai, allowance for attendance on Sundays. NEW ROADS.

A sum of forty thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, new roads in New Territory.

LIGHTHOUSE CHARGES. Gap Rock Lighthouse, Other Charges, Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns, \$1,000 Waglan Island Lighthouse, Other

Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Total,... 53,000

A sum of four hundred and eight dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments,-Territories, conveyance and hire of coolies. RESUMPTION OF LAND.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

ixty-six cents in aid of the vote. Public Works Extraordinary, resumption of land for the Sai-U Shek cemetery, near Kowloon City, REPAIRING STREETS.

forming and kerbing streets. PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT. A further sum of four thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents in aid

of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Connaught NEW TERRITORY EXPENSES.

A sum of one hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury,-Treasurer's officeother charges, New Territory, conveyance allowance to clerk and shroff. BRITISH POST OFFICE EXTENSION SITE.

A sum of one thousand eight hundred taels n aid of the vote, Post Office, Postal Agencies in China, other charges, Shanghai, rent of the

British Post Office extension site from 1st July, 1905, to 31st December, 1906. KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. A sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon-Canton Railway,

SUPREME COURT CHARGES. A sum of six hundred and eighty-five dollars ments, Supreme Court, other charges, sale for original wills.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty cents (\$372.30) in aid of the vote, Medical Department-other charges,staff, health officer of port, repairs to launch. MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

vote, Military Expenditure, -- Volunteers -- other army pension.

POSTAL AGENCIES. aid of the vote, l'ost Office.-Postal agencies

The Committee then adjourged sine dis.

CORRESHONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.] CINTUN LEPERS.

TA THE EDITOR OF THE MHORGEONG TREEGRAPH !! Dear, Sir,-During my absence on furlough the work for the lepers of Canton and the Hame for Untainted Children will be under the care of the Rev. Geo. H. McNeur, whose address is Canton. Any contributions from friends may be sent to him. I trust the friends. of this work may give him the same generous support' which they have given to me during the past six years, Thanking you for inserting this note, in the

Telegraph, - I am, Yours truly, ANDREW BEATTIE

Canton, May 16th, 1906, SUASHINBIN CANZON.

VICEROY'S ALLEGED ARBITRAY ACTION. [From a Correspondent.]

Capton, 14th May. At last the torrential rains which have fallen during the past low weeks have ceased, and glorious sunshine prevails. The floods have subsided and the streets are no longer inundated: The North and West Rivers have resumed their normal appearance, to the satisfaction of everybody. Notwithstanding the heavy rain (all, silk growers are sanguine that the second crop will be up to the usual standard.

THE VICEROY AND THE CUSTOMS. The native newspapers have, long accounts relating to the appointment of Chinese offic is to the office of High Commissions a of the 1mperial Maritime Customs. They aver that these commissioners will hold rank superior to all European and native officers on the Customs service. Naturally, Vicercy Shum has been quick to take advantage of the new scheme promulgated by the Central Government, and I hear that he has already been interfering with the Customs officers in Canton. It was only the other day that the Harbour Master placed guards on board some flower boats which were alleged to have contravened the harbour regulations. The guards were stationed on board the boats until the owners could be found, The matter came to the knowledge of the Viceroy, who sent a squad of Water Police to the scene. The Police ejected the guards by

Harbour Master's right to interfere. A VAGUE QUESTION.

authority of the Viceroy, who disputed the

Sometime ago I wrote regarding the impeachment of an officer on the Custon steam launch on a charge of squeezing. The Vicerny has now issued a proclamation on the subject. Il remains to be seen how the Commissioner of Customs will take this action on the part of the Viceroy. EXPENSIVE TEA.

A small quantity of ten has been received by the dealers, but owing to the recent rains the flavouring flower, jasmine, is very scarce. A a result it may be anticipated that prices will rule very high.

CANTON MISSIONS.

REV. DR. BEATTIE ON FURLOUGH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th May, 1906. Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph. Dl. of the American Presbyterian Mission, sails by the Sibiria on 18th May, for America, for a much-needed rest. Dr. Beattie will be long remembered for his services on the Investigating Committee of the U.S. Government which inquired into the circumstances attending the Lien-chau massacre, the vote-Miscellaneous Services, refunds of and for the self-sacrificing efforts on behalf of the their efforts in trigonometry as taught by the School and Home for Untainted Leper Children, and the work on behalf of the army of mendicant, lepers, scattered through the city and gathered at the East Gate. Dr. Beattie's many friends wish him a hearty bon voyage.

> ALHAMBRA'CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORY, LID.

> > ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the report of the general agents of the above Company presented at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held in Manila on Tuesday, 8th May, last:-

Gentlemen :- The undersigned general agents have the honour to submit you herewith the half-yearly report for the period ending December 31st, 1905. The accounts show a much better result than on the former balance sheet and the debit-balance has been fairly reduced. The working condition of the factory Land Registry Office-other charges, for New | has been considerably improved owing to the electric current being now furnished by the Electric I ight and Power Company at a much A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and lower rate than we had to pay to our former suppliers. The old stock of '9' leaf has been reduced to such an extent that the whole consumption of same may be expected within the next 15 months. Inasmuch as this stock, on A sum of forty-two thousand dollars in aid account of fabulously high prices paid for same of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, some years ago, has been our greatest obstacle in making profits, we anticipate with its decrease a bright future for the factory, As the Company now enjoys an excellent reputation and as its trade-marks undoubled! represent a considerable value, it has been decided by the consulting committee to, place i-P-30,000, on the goodwill account same to be balanced by reducing the valuation of the l'og leaf tobacco stock correspondingly, which reduction will bring the book prices more in accordance with the market quotations, as well 'as give the factory an opportunity to show working under ordinary and not depressed conditions. The steadily increasing output licigars and cigarettes gives creditable account of the quality we produce. A good profit is being realized from eigarettes manufactured by the newly-installed machines, of which we intend to purchase more as soon as funds shall! be available. The present number of these machines, though running day and night, is insufficient to meet the demand of respective class of cigarettes. In consequence thereof we are desirous to make it apparent to sharein aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Depart- holders that additional capital is an urgent necessity to carry on the company's business more successfully and hence shall address you in regard thereto in the near future.

"How often have you been in gaol?", asked Mr. F. A. Hazeland of a defendant at the police court on Wednesday. "Only once," replied the A sum of one hundred and seventy-two defendant, who was being charged with stealing dollars and eighty cents in aid of the a towel from Beaconsfield Arcade. Inspector Warnock said that there had been several charges, contribution towards sergeant major's larcenies committed in the Arcade during the past few months, and as a result of special watches kept, defendant was arrested, His A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in [Worship sentenced him to three weeks hard [labour and six hours' stocks, and made it clear in China-other charges, Shanghai, rates and I to defendant that he will be banished after his term had expired, and that he was not to return The Hongkong before five years had elapsed.

QUBEN'S CULLEGE " GEMS."

CULLED FROM THE "YELLOW DRAGON."

The boys in Classes I and II at Oucen's

College: have started writing letters which appear in the Vellow Didgen for May, and sipital letters they are too. None of your namby-pamby, lackadaisical, milk-and-water, ladies effusions, but real live letters, which go to the root of things touch bedrock, so to speak. It is quite evident that the writer of the first epistle is an admirer of His Excellency, the Governor. Indeed, it would not be the much to hold that he is fascinated by the Governor, for he says plump and plain:-"This Governor is very young and strong." He does not mean that the Governor is green or fresh; he simply hints that the Governor is "very voung, and suggests that other Governors have been the very reverse, because he uses the term, "This Governor." Well, this Governor has written a book about "Hygien" and young hopeful is so pleased with it that he is to learn it "by hard." Now we know why His Excellency preaches hygiene; he wants his book sold, and quite right too; but we should like a glance at the famous volume. However, we may meet the letter-writer when he has learnt it "by hard." The youngster is qualifying for a place in the Government, for he simply plasters His Excellency with compliments. "" He is an excellent man and loves people of all classes to have full of knowledge and good education." That should be worth a free copy of the book on "Hygien." Again the Governor said there was "nothing hard in methematic," so Smith minor went home and "practiced methematics on the holidays." This is coming in just a trifle strong. "Some peculiar thing" brought a lot of pictures to

school, but our friend was not enamoured of the subject. He remarks: "The men that I spoke of have no clothes or trousers to put on and devour or kill each other. Greatly we hope that we will never go to such place." youth wise in his generation. One day an Englishman came to the school and "gave a disposal of delivering on the southern sea"; he adds with a burst of pleasure, "and the various kinds of beautifut girls." He has a fling at the newspapers, too, in a sly way, for he says be learned from the press that Royalty was coming here and he characterises, it as a "story," Of course, this may be ingenuousness, but one never knows. Apparently his parents chided him for gambling and roystering, but he gives them a Roland for their Oliver. "I hope that you don't take any anxiety of school matters, of gambling and wandering about in bad habit places. I also expect that you will sitting at home in peace and don't take any troublesome business to act for your life." In other words, he says-"Mind your own business," or to be more explicit, "Shut your mouth and you won't catch flies. It He tells us that he never wastes his time in walking, but he is not peculiar in that respect; when he says, however, that he works very hard we are inclined to be sceptical. He is sad about his health.' I found my body very weak this year." Poor fellow, but he manages to "play cricket and football in the howling green every day, so perhaps his diagnosis is not absolutely correct. But having a "body very weak" he is afraid he cannot go to Canton, so he meekly remarks," I hope you will send me a few dollars to pass this year." Did he get them for did he wander, disconsolately through the streets, a veritable Jeremiah?. He tells his people about Prince Arthur and what he calls "a great poses." sion"through the streets, and once more he strikes the good old chord-"You can come down-will you please send those dollars for me to pass the new year. It seems that he only "begins" to go to bed at an o'clock; he is sorry he's, spent so "many money" but all's well. Then he tells his father "you are a old man and ought, sleep in earlying and rise in late." Very sensible advice, which it is to be hoped the "old man" will take. Other youngsters, tons surface ore, whose letters appear, write in an equally quaint style. Hall a dozen of them refer to headmaster, and the latter meanly informs the public that these boys do not take trigonometry. Another states in doubtful English, that he has gained full marks in composition, dictation and grammar, so the headmaster gave him three prizes !

THE "ARASHI MARD"

TO BE DOCKED AT SHANGHAI,

In Tur lay evening's issue of Hongkong Telegrap, we printed a cable from our Foochow correspondent to the effect that the Osnka Shosen Kaisha's ster ner Akashi. Maru had struck a rock near Matsu, and that she had been refloated and arrived at Foochow on that day. This morning a representative of this journal called at the offices of the local agents. and was informed that the Akashi Maru. commanded by Mr. Obata, was on her way from Shanghai to Hongkong with cargo and a few passengers. On Monday morning, when near Matsu, she struck an unchartered rock in the vicinity, and remained in that position until the same afternoon, when at high tide she was refloated, and immediately proceeded to l'agoda Aochorage, where she is at present discharging her cargo, pending inspection, From a telegram, which the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, had just received from its Foochow. agency, it was learnt that Lloyd's surveyor at that port was to make a thorough inspection of the Akashi Maru to-day. Up to the present, the only damage that appears to have been sustained is on her starboard quarter, near the ballast stand, but that, it is reported, is very slight. There has been no damage to the cargo. After the boat has been surveyed, she will leave for Shanghai to be docked, as, we are informed, that is the nearest place from Foochow. We are also given to understand that this was Captain Obata's first trip on this run, he being formerly employed on the Formosan line. Matsu, where the Akashi Masu came to grief, is an island about ten miles north of the White Dogs, and is outside the entrance of the Min River, about 22 miles from Foodbows

WH (N. C. D. News) are courtequaly informed: clothing and money. He wanted to see his that the Directors, of the Weibning Gold consulto telegraph to the captain of the Salasia Mining Co., I.d., received a telegram from the, to discharge his personal effects at Shanghai, Manager, yesterday afternoon (4th inst.) giving His Worship bound the defendant over in the the result of the second clean-up at Weihalwei, sum of \$25 to be of good conduct for six covering a period of 26 days only, which shows | months. a result almost identical with the first mouth's crushing. 1,745 tons were crushed, yielding 132 opncer, valued at about \$3,500 Mex. Also 90 tons of concentrates, valued at about \$15,000 Mex. The cost of running the mine for the full month was about \$13,000 Mex. The expenses are practically the same as fast month The total for the two months in rough figures based on the above calculations would be as follows:--value in bullion and concentrates rological Station showed that the marthquake

Co, advise us that the returns for the month, minutes. The centre is supposed to be not of April should be about \$15,500 Mex. for the very far distant. Another shock was exper-26 days instead of \$18,000 Mex. as previously lienced at 8h, 50m, 40s. It was much weaker. advised. This will require corresponding than the first, but was felt more acutely correction of the figures which follow:

RAUB GOLD MINR: :

"Le caeral manager's report for April reads: The mine measurements and assay results of pre)pecting work shown total of 269 ft. for the period: (4 weeks) under review: made up of 16 It. sinking, 85 ft. driving, I ft. rising and 167 ft. crosscutting, as avainst a total of, 339 ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES, BT. KOMAN. 140 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 8 ft, bringing the total to 143 ft, south of the shaft. The lode averages at las, wide, and `assays 4.dwt, per ton.

440 ft. Level, Drive North.-This drive has been advanced 14 ff., making a total of 130 ft. north of the shaft. The lode 48 ins., wide is worth 3 dwt. per ton. The rise in the south end has been taken to: 6 ft., and was suspended early in the month to

put in sets of timber preparatory to more extensive stoping on this level. 340 ft., Level, Drive South,-This has been extended 13 ft., bringing the total to 404 ft.,.

south of the shaft, Crosscutting for stope filling,-128 ft, of this work has been done.

Our milling supply has been work from the following:-

Above the 440 ft., Level: (1) Lode .70 in, wide, and worth 11 dwt. Above the 340 ft., Level: (2) Lode roo in, wide, and worth's dwt.

Above the 240 ft., Level: (3) Lode 90 in, wide, and worth 6 dwt,

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 2 Level, South Drive, No. 1 Wieze,is has been deepened loft, making a total of 19ft. The lode averagers 34in wide and worth of dwt. In the back of this level, the stope has carried a lode 60 in. wide and worth 5 dwt. This stope is fast becoming exhausted, and preparations are being made to take out the

stone in the bottom of the level. No. r Level, Crosscut West.-This has been extended 8ft., making a total of 222ft. From an old winze on this level, south of the ore shoot, a crosscut has been put off in search of better ore than was found in the winse, but! without success, and after traversing 11ft, bas been stopped.

STOPE MINE.

160 ft. Level, Drive South,-This has been driven 23 ft. making a total of 93 ft. This lode: 48 ins. wide averages 31 dwt. per ton, it continues well defined, and carries an abundance

160 ft. Level, Crosscut Rast,-Here 20 ft. has been added, making a total of 150 ft. Odd bunches of quartz stringers has been met with." but of no value.

60 ft. Level, Drive South,-This has been! advanced 27 ft., making a total of 107 ft. THE lode 46 ins. wide assays 121 dwt. Above this level there has been one stope in operation carrying a lode 68 ins. wi te and worth 101 dwt. General.-The breaking of stone for building concrete buttresses to support the intake dam at Sempan is in hand.

Milling Returns. BUKIT KOMAN. Stamps working : 40, Period of work 1 28 days less lost time. 0.75 days for clean up, etc. Ore Milled: Koman 2,979

Total 3,479 tons. Total amalgam 1,562 ozs., producing 570 ozs. smalted gold.

Average yield per ton: 3.27 dwt. value of tailings 1.00 BURIT, MALACCA,

No. 1 mill ran 241 days, No. 2 mill ran 24. 3 days, crushing 283 tons mine ore and 2,278 Total tons crushed: 2,561.

Amalgam recovered: 410 ozs. producing 142.8 ozs. smelted gold, Average yield per ton : 1.11 dwt. Total tons crushed: 6,040,

Total gold won: 712.85 ozs. Average fineness; 912,606 Average yield per ton : 2,30 dwl W. H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager

THE LATE REV. WALTER FONG.

AN APPRECIATION,

In the weekly bulletin issued under the auspices of the Chinese Department of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong, the following paragraph appears: The members of the Association are saddened by the sudden death of Rev. Walter N. Fong, who died on Tuesday of last week, Rev. Fong, since his return from the United States, has been the President of the Li Shing Scientific and industrial College of Hongkong which position he filled with great honour. He was born in the village of San Ning in the province of Kwong Tung, In 1881 he went to California and soon became a Christlan. As a result of his contact with Christianty his ambition for an education grew stronger from day to day, until he found himself not only engaged as a student in the public schools, but also employing teachers to instruct him every evening, He entered the Leland-Stanford Junior University and in four years; graduatud from the department of Science, and Economics. His prevailing ambition was to return to China and be of some service to his native country. Relieving that he was needed at the head of Li Shing Scientific School, he came to Hongkong in 1903 and from that time until his death he has been a faithful servant " in our midst."

RUBBIAN engineer named Constanting durmakin, a passenger on board the six Salaste, came before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy on Tuesday, on a charge of being drunk and incapable in the public street last night, In pleading guilty to the charge, defendant explained that he was bound for Shanghai, but lost his ship while ashore here. In consequence of that he had lost all his

AT 8:15 in the morning of the 5th instatte. inhabitants of Kobe experienced a prolonged shock of earthquake. As ar as could be felt the movement from start to finish lasted about half a minute, and was of a very decided character. It was not violent, but a series of slight jerks, sufficient to shake the bouse. The record of the seismometer in the Kobe Metso. slightly over \$40,000 1 expenses about \$46,000. that morning commenced at 8h. 9m. 22s. At first the tremor was active vertically. In. a minute and a half it became horisontal. The The Directors of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining, maximum tremor was 3 mm. and duration 2 duration was 15 minutes/

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" BERVICE.

HUNGHUTZE RISING. YUAN-SHI-KAPS TROOPS.

DESPATCHED TO THE FRONT. From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th May,

', ε 2.45 p.m.» The Hunghutzes continue to give trouble by their raids around Mukden.

Ten thousand troops, of Viceroy Yuan-Shi-kai's army, have been despatched from Childi to Mukden to deal with the Hunghutzes in lower Manchuria.

THE "BEECHLEY" INQUIRY. MARINE COURT FINDING.

CAPTAIN AND THIRD OFFICER GUILTY. [From Our Own Correspondent]

> Singapore, 17th May, 6,30 p.m.

The official inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Beechley in the Wetta Passage has been concluded.

The Court finds the Captain guilty of negligence and accordingly suspends his certificate for three months.

It also finds the Third Officer guilty of gross negligence and orders' his certificate to be suspended for a period of one year.

[The steamer Reechley stranded in the Wetta Passage some time since. The Beechley, will be remembered, only got off the rocks after jettisoning a large quantity of cargo. She arrived at Singapore on the 4th inst, in a damaged condition, without the assistance of the salvage expedition despatched to her aid. She got off the rocks before the arrival of the salvage party.—Ed., H.K.T.]

GERMAN MAIL ASHORE. ATTEMPTED TOWING-OFF FAILED.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th May, 4.05 p.m.

The German mail steamer Roon is reported to have gone ashore of Kotsushima in a fog.

The steamer Stanley Dollar went to the assistance of the mail steamer. She attempted to tow off the Roon but her efforts failed to get her off the

Telegraphic advices state that the Roon, is damaged to the extent of fifteen feet of her bottom.

have been transferred to the Japanese steamer Riolii Maru.

"[Kotsushima is a small island lying between Tshushima and the W Coast of Japan, lat. 34.17; and long. 130.8.—Ed., W.K.T.]

SIR ROBERT HART.

REPORTED RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

CHINESE SUCCESSORS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 18th May. 12,25 p.m.

It is reported from Peking that Sir Robert Hart has tendered resignation to the Chinese Government from the Inspectorate-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It is stated that Sir Robert Hart's resignation has been accepted.

The Chinese Commissioners, Tich-Liang and Tang Shao-yi will, according to report, be appointed to the post rendered vacant by Sir Hobert's retirement.

[Our exclusive Shanghai despatch printed in last Wednesday's Telegraph furnished the explanation issued by the Chinese Government with regard to the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs, It stated that the Commissioners have been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir Robert Hart's retirement.—ED., H.K.T.]

VIEWS OF THE "N. C. D. NEWS".

IT is regrettable that in a matter which of necessity causes such interest, mixed with a certain amount of anxiety, as the future control of the Imperial Maritime Customs the actua scription. Since the promulgation of the very brief Imperial Decree of last Thursday, the N. C. D. News of 14th inst. says, no further direct intimation has come from the Chinese Government, Our Peking telegram this morning states, however, that the British Charge d' Affaires and the American Minister have madformal protests to the Waiwupu, while the French and German Ministers, as less directly interested parties, are represented as regarding the matter with smaller concern. Beyond that there is only the gossip of local Chinese circles where it appears to be considered that the retirement of Sir Robert Hart, inevitable in the

being made the occasion for the introduction of more active Chinese control at the head of

the Service. Until we know definitely the nature of the projects that have been made, and whether they are in the nature principally of demands for during the entire month of April last year, information, or are lodged as serious objections on knowledge already obtained, it is difficult to draw any just conclusion. But in any case there is no cause whatever for supposing that the entire Customs organisation, which has been built up with infinite pains into the most efficient branch of the Chinese Government service, will be allowed to collapse at the mere issuing of an Imperial Decree. The more advanced Chinese are, no doubt, looking to the time when they will be able to manage all branches for their own offnirs including their Customs service, but so long as practically the entire revenue derived from this source is pledged for the repayment of foreign loans, the Powers cannot allow any possibility of lapsing from efficiency, and that it would degenerate if the directly controlling power were in other than foreign hands there can be no question whatever. Therein lies the danger, danger there is, in the changes proposed. the two High Commissioners are to fill only the functions hitherto exercised by the Watwupu, we can see, as we remarked before, a possible advantage even in the transfer authority; but that they are to attempt in any way to supersede the Inspector-General cannot at present be entertained as a practical step. There is nothing whatever in the 1mperial Decree to intimate that such a move is in contemplation and the Chinese themselves would be the first to suffer were it possible of execution

the retirement of Mr McLeavy Brown is, of course, entirely beside the mark. Corea, for its own good, as we believe, has fallen into the strong hands of Japan, and it was inevitable therefore that the control of its Customs should also be in Japanese hands, as they would undoubtedly have fallen into Russian hands had the recent war taken another course. There is, fortunately, no longer any immediate fear of China coming under the domination of any one Power, or of being carved up into sections. She has the strong guarantee of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that her integrity wil be preserved and that every opportunity will he given her to work out her own salvation. That she will make mistakes in experimenting is inevitable, but the same benevolent influences which are ready to support her in the path of progress towards complete national freedom will, in her interest as well as in their own, see to it that she makes no such fatal blunder as to tamper yet with the internal machinery of her Customs service. We have yet to be convinced that there has been any intention to do so.

FOR VEGETARIANS AND OTHERS.

(17th May.) We referred the other day to the dangers. which lurk in the succulent celery and the in the spring "a young man's fancy lightly luscious lettuce when partaken of in an uned in water, in which there is a strip of cop- herself slighted hecause her footstool The passengers are all safe, and be eaten raw with impunity. Copper, as a the grasp of a washerwoman. Therefore, pearance and palatability, and in all other likely nymphs, and they were told essential properties." Kraemer mentions forward the names and description that to obtain sterilised water he places a those whom they considered eligible brides. strip of clean sheet copper, nine inches | What a predicament to be placed in | It square, in three to four quarts of water, and I to be hoped that the descriptions will be 'allows it to remain from four to eight hours | considered private, for the wrath of a wouldand then pours off the water. Such cop- be consort whose tresses or teeth had been sure and certain knowledge that, the copper thing for them that a Crown Prince of having been used, all the animalculæ have Korea does not get married every day.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY

had their quietus before reaching the table.

Now that the hot season has apparently come to stay, and householders appreciate more than ever the value of an adequate supply of water, the returns issued by the Water Authority for last month will be perused with special interest. The figures for the four reservoirs show that the supply in each is considerably below the overflow level as compared with the corresponding period last year, but it is with the storage returns that we are most concerned. In April last year, information available is still of a meagre de- or rather on the 1st of May, there were 154,280,000 gallons in Tytam; this year there were only 97,280,000 gallons. But whereas there was no storage supply a Byewash last year, there were 1,370,000 gailons when the returns were prepared at the beginning of this month. Pokfulam had on. 36,725,000 gallons in store in April last year, and on ret May last there were 48,590,000 gallons. Wong-nei-cheong had 10,971,000 gallons this year as against nil on the same date in 1905. The advantage of the rider main system in restricting the indiscriminate matural course of events before very long, is use of water is evident from the returns

showing the total consumption of water, and the consumption per capita of the population. It should be stated, however, that

the whole city had a constant supply but this year a constant supply to certain districts was only given from the 19th of the month, while the sections regulated by the rider mains had a restricted supply. A comparison between the outflow in April, 1905, and that of the same month this year is, therefore, scarcely fair, and certainly affords no data from which to draw deductions. In the City of Victoria, with its estimated population of practically 233,000 souls, the quantity of water drawn from the reservoirs was 82,749,000 gallons, or 41,673,000 gallons less than the quantity used last year. The consumption per head per day was therefore 11.8 gallons, as against 18.2 gallons in 1005. a significant reduction. Kowloon still manages to subsist on a smaller quantity of water per head than does Victoria. Why that should be so, it were futile to inquire. although no doubt the Director of Public Works is perfectly prepared to supply the necessary explanation. At all events the consumption per head per day in Kowloon during last month was 5.3 gallons as compared with 6.5 in 1905. The total quantity used by a population on the Peninsula estimated at 78,700 was 12,473,000—a reduction of nearly two million gallons as contrasted To cite the case of the Corean Customs and | with the corresponding period last year. is satisfactory to note that the water is certified by the Government Analyst to be of excellent quality.

ON MARRIAGE BENT.

When a Korean Crown Prince decides to become a Benedict then the whole Kingdom is turned into a huge matrimonial bureau. Every other official is constituted an agent of Cupid: staid matrons call their daughters together and instruct them, if instruction be necessary, in the art of coquetry. Proud. autocratic governors beam upon every passing maiden, fearful that they may lose the Royal countenance by failure to honour a possible consort of the future ruler. For a space of time, until the Crown Prince has selected the light of his life, all marriages and giving in marriage are decidedly off. migh thappen that some plebeian would carry away the very damsel for whom His Royal Highness's heart yearned, and to guard Koren are sorbidden to cast sheep's eyes at the Phoebes of the country. It is true that turns to thoughts of love," but it is decidedly cooked state, and bewailed the fact that if | dangerous to give that fancy, free play when people were to preserve their health they a prince of the blood royal is playing the must forego the soul-satisfying salad, other- same game. The Crown Prince of Korea is wise they might find themselves full of a widower, so it may be presumed he is typhoid and other bacilli. Our remarks |-taking no risks this time. We are not told how were based on a report published by the he enjoyed the marital state when last he had chief medical officers in the city, but of a spouse, but it may be certain that his precourse we were quite well aware that every vious experience will stand him in good poison has its antidote, and were awaiting stead now, seeing that he has obtained the the remedy which would enable the gour- master's degree, so to speak. Doubtless, mets of Hongkong to enjoy their salad with- his concern will be not to marry the prettiest out qualms which would affect the appetite. girl in the Kingdom, but to woo and win the The remedy has not been long in coming; maid with the meekest mother. A Crown for in a report which appears in the latest | Prince with a termagant of a mother in-law number of the Government Gazette, we are is no joke. He cannot stay out at nights told how to destroy the infamous bacilli and dodge the old lady; he is continually which take refuge in the market garden. facing the music, and, after all, a well-aimed Mr. Frank Browne, of the Government golden candalabra wielded by the strong arm Laboratory, states that if vegetables be steep- of an infuriated mother-in-law, who fancies per, for two to four hours, all the germs of lower than is warranted by her rank, is quite disease will be killed and the vegetables may as effective as a common cast-iron poker in purifier, appears to be a wonderful agent. A as the prophet says, a milk-and-water minute quantity of copper "has been shown | mother-in-law is a supreme desideratum. C by several observers to be efficacious in des- course, there is always the State prison to troying cholera and typhoid bacilli in water. I fall back upon, while the gentleman holding At the same time the quantity of copper used | the position of Lord High Chief Executioner like a true scientist tried the effects of copper- | Kingdom would be up in arms, and such cleansed water on himself for a fortnight, condition of things is frightful to contem and found that "the treated and untreated plate. As already stated, the governors of water were indistinguishable in taste, ap- provinces were ordered to keep an eye on

pered water was consumed by himself and | inadequately represented, or whose dainty by several families for more than six months | feet were characterised as boats, or whose with no injurious effect whatever. Kraemer | ten-inch fringe had been omitted from the also says that if copper foil is allowed to re- report, would overwhelm the stoutest heart, main in distilled water from one to five No wonder that a governor should be in a minutes it has been shown that sufficient quandary under such circumstances, and copper is dissolved to kill typhoid organisms | now we read that: "For remissness in this public that the copper sheet must be bought | cheung Chulla and Kyong Sang are now on from a European house as pure copper. | the list for punishment." It does not appear Chinese yellow metal should not be used. what they neglected to do exactly, but every-So we see the difficulty solved, and may one will sympathise with the unhappy once more attack the savoury salad in the governors in their sad plight. It is a good

CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT!

In Bummary Jurisdiction this morning, before A Choo, of No. 39, Des Vœux Road Central, partner in the firm of A Choo and Company, for the recovery of the sum of \$400, being the amount of money deposited with the defendant | looked at the compass now and again. by p'aintiff on 6th March, 1905.

Mr. if. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D'Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Mestra. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner sald this money was deposited on the 6th March last year-Mr. E. f. Grist; I don't wish to interrupt my friend, but I understood that the parties had met and that a settlement had been arrived at, and so I am utterly unprepared to go

His Honour (to Mr. Gardiner): But you knew something about this; I mean you had something in your mind when you mentioned it to me in Chambers.

Mr. Gardiner; That is true, my Lord; but I am now informed that the parties have not after all come to terms. Mr. Grist: I must ask for an adjournment.

His Honour: Well, let the case be put on Friday's list and if it is settled in the meantime, well and good.

Mr. Gardiner: I've no objection to that course, my Lord, and I think it may be settled His Hondur: Well, you'll have plenty of time. Let it be Friday's list.

> DAMAGE BY COLLISION. ACTION IN COURT.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning, H Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, and with him Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. sitting as assessor, the case was heard of Chan Pak Fai, owner of the junk Lin Shing Lee, and the owners of her cargo, versus the steamship Hankow, for recovery of the sum of \$14,000 for damage occasioned by a collision which took place on 15th November, 1905, off Tung Chung, in the New Territories. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E.] Grist, of Messrs, Wilkinson and Grist, appear-

ed for the plaintiffs and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.,

instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messys. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the Mr. Slade said that the collision occurred nearly three miles N.E. of the place where the junk finally sank. She did not sink immediately after the collision but became water-logged, and drifted for an hour or so in the direction of Tung Chung, and was afterwards towed by a launch to the place where she finally rested on a sand back, which is quite out of the track of Canton steamer, whereas the place where the collision appears, from the evidence of the

master and owner extracted from him with some care and difficulty, to have actually taken place is directly in the track of steamers from Canton to Hongkong. The junk-master stated that the wind was very light at the time and he was bearing up North-West in order to get as much out of the light wind as possible and have a clear run to Macao. He first observed the lights of the Hankow some 20 minutes before the collision occurred, when the ship would be about three miles away. At the time, between the junk and Pillar Point, were several fishing and other boats, but although there might have inconvenienced the Hankow there was plenty of room for her to have proceeded safely on the course she was taking, when first observed, which course would have taken her between the junk and Pillar Point. But when nearing the junk, the Hankow appeared to suddenly alter her course to starboard, doubtless with view to getting entirely clear of the several vessels she was approaching and seemed to be coming rapidly straight for the junk. No doubt those on the junk, seeing the danger they were in, lost their heads, and although the master, of the junk who was steering insisted that he never altered his course in the slightest degree from the time he first saw the lights of the Hankow to the time of the collision, it would seem to be against such, a mishap the young men of highly probable that just before the collision he put his helm hard down, or let go, with the result that she ran up into the wind, for it is certain that the junk was struck on her port bow, and it would a pear to be absurd to suppose that had her head been precisely the same as it was ten minutes before the collision, when the Hankow was approaching on her starboard bow, the Hankow would have crossed and struck her on her port bow. The master of the junk says he was struck by the stem of the Hankow. This may be so, but could not have been so if the junk at the time was heading north-west as before. The collision took place at 9.40 plm, on the 15th November, 1905, off Pillar Point, otherwise known as Cheung Sha-kok, about four miles from the shore. There was at the time a welly light north-east wind, the weather being fine and clear with moonlight. There was

a flood tide running at the rate of one mile an hour. The junk was heading about westnorth-west, and was travelling at about two miles an hour. She carried one bright white light visible all round the horizon at the foremast head, and another white light at the stern, about nine feet from the hull. When those aboard the junk first saw the Hankow they were about three miles apart, the Hankow being about half a point on the starboard bow of the junk. The jun master first saw the steamer's white and green lights, and the relight came into view just before the collision. As soon as the red light came into view, broken mats were burned on board the junk in order to attract the attention of those on board the Hankow, the junk being kept on her course while those on board of her shouted lustily is so small as to be quite tasteless and in no | might be induced to act at a pinch, but in | the port bow of the Hankow struck the por way deleterious to the system." Mr. Browne, such a case all the mothers-in-law in the bow of the junk. In committing a breach of Article to of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea by not keeping out of the way of the junk; in attempting to cross the junk's head, in contravention of Article 22 of those regulations; in not slackening her speed or stopping and reversing in pursuance of Article 23 when approaching; in not keeping a proper look-out, and in not taking proper precautions to avoid a collision as required by Article 29, the

on board the Hankow. The junk had 4,450 tins of kerosine oil on board for Hoi Ping, besides some sugar, matches, and other general cargo, nearly the whole of which was carried away. The captain of the junk, called and declared, gave evidence in corroboration of the opening statement, and described the actual position of within two hours. Mr. Browne warns the respect the governors of Kyeng Kye, Chung- his mast-head light, saying that it was hanging from a cross-piece of iron fixed to the mast he did not keep his sail so, so that all might see the light. He then described the positions of the Hankow and the junk when the latter first saw the former, and showed their respec-

tive positions at the time of the collision, by

Hankow was in default. As a result of this col

lision, a boy was drowned, as he had been in the

hold, and the mast and sail had fallen and cover-

ed him up, and there had been notime to release

him as the junk was sinking and they had to get

the use of models. Cross-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said all his lights were brightly burning, the moon was high up, but occasionally obscured by clouds. There was not much wind, and it was not rising at the time of the collision, nor was the sea choppy. He knew the collision happened at 9.40 p.m. because he carried a watch, and five minutes later when he was on the Hanhis Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, kow he looked at it and it was then 9.45 p.m. Leung Yau, engineer, of No. 104, Des Voux | He was steering a course a little west of west-Road, Ce tral, sued Leung I ai Chuen, ulius | north-west. He was steering by the land and not by the compass. Mr. Sharp: Then how do you know you

were going west-north-west? - Because ' Mr. Sharp: Do you know the points of the compass at all? How many points are there

between West and North? Mr. Slade: I object to that question—it is an exceedingly unfair one to put to a simple Chinese seaman, as he does not, according to Chinese custom, use the English points of the

compass. Mr. Sharp! He gave us one just now. Mr. Slade: He did not use the words: the interpreter put the English interpretation on the Chinese term. The case is proceeding,

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Kobe Foreign Rice Guild, the stock of foreign rice on the Kobo market on the 1st instant was 939,291 bags, showing an increase of 232,882 bage on the figures for April 1st.

THE NATIONAL BANK CASE. WHAT IS CREDIT?

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, beforethe Full Bench consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the case of the National Bank versus Lemaire was continued. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr

H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff Bank, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. Paget liett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants.

Mr. P. Loureiro, called by Mr. Sharp, said he was accountant in the National Bank, and had been in the Bank for the past ten years. Previously he was in charge of the Yokohama branch of the Bank. The books kept showed according to the entries whether the bills were the property of the Bank, or merely deposited with them. They kept four bill-books : (1) for bills purchased outright by the Bank, in this Colony and payable elsewhere; (2) the Hongkong Branch bill-book for bills purchased in London by the London agents payable in this Colony; (3) 'n billbook for all Bills drawn by agents other in London, payable in the Colony; (4) the book for bills merely sent to the Bank for collection and on which the Bank has no lien whatever. The bill in question was not entered in any of those books. Witness went on further to explain the manner in which the books were kept by the Bank, and said that the books showed a debit against Edwards, Piry and Company of \$10,000, the amount in auestion.

Mr. Slade then cross-examined witness as to an entry in the balance sheet showing a credit of Sto,000 to Edwards, Piry and Company, on the 31st of December, 1901, and then con siderable discussion ensued as to the reason for it, witness stating that the balance sheet was prepared for the auditors, who passed them; they kept the books of the Bank by the double entry system, and every debit must have a credit, and every credit a debit, other wise the accounts would never balance.

His Honour the Chief Justice: But surely he word "credit" means credit, and if sum of money is entered to the credit of person it surely means that that amount has been paid, and any indebtedness of that person reduced by that amount. fall him, said that complainant had better hand

Witness said that was not so, the balance sheet being simply drawn up for the satisfac tion of the auditors. The Chief Justice: Then what do you mean

by "credit"? Mr. Sharp said he thought Mr. Playfair's evidence had explained that, but if not, in any case, Mr. Pinckney would elucidate it.

Mr. Justice Wise: It seems very involved, but we had better get on and wait for Mr. Pinckney's evidence. Mr. Gaskell, re-called, said he had examined the books and found the entry crediting Ed-

wards. Piry and Company with the sum of \$10,000. It was not credited as cash, but as a document. Mr. A. R. Lowe gave similar evidence, and said the entry was made in the subsidiary

books, showing that it was a conditional or suspense credit. The Chief Justice: Then, Mr. Lowe, you mean that in the credit, it is the fact of the

existence of the bill alo e that is credited, and that if it was realized then it would be entered as a cash credit? Mr. Lowe: It was a security and could be looked upon as a conditional credit Prac-

tically the bill had been paid for, and was to be redeemed on maturity. The Chief Justice: Then I take it a conditional credit means that if I have a bill payable in six months' time, I can go to the Bank and draw up to, say, \$3,000, or \$9,000?

Mr. Lowe: If the Bank likes to give it: The Chief Justice: Oh, quite so, if the Bank likes to give it. But how was the bill paid for Mr. Lowe: It was practically paid for by reason of the Bank's advances to Mr. Plant

vho was Piry's representative. The Chief Justice having said that unless the note! was credited in the Bank's books to Piry and Company the Bank could not recover, Mr. Sharp said the evidence all went to prove that it was so, and there was no evidence disproving it. Learned counsel then proceeded to quote authorities on the subject.

In Original Jurisdiction yesterday the Full Bench delivered judgment in the case of the National Bank versus Lemaire and Co. His Honour the Chief Justice gave judgment for the defendants with costs, his Honour the Puisne Judge concurring.

STONE FOR THE MILITARY. · SUB-LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

The case in which seven women and one man were charged recently with removing stones from Harlech Road, Peak, without a permit from the Public Works Department, was continued at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. It will be remembered that the case was remanded to enable the Public Works Department to communicate with the Military Authorities, as it was at first thought that defendants were working under

directions from the Military Authorities. His Worship-Have you communicated with the Military Authorities?

Mr. Edwards-Yes, your Worship. They apparently know nothing at all about the matter. The contract was let to a certain contractor and he sub-let it to another man. The Military / uthorities do not know this contractor. A permit was granted to remove stone from the valley, but workmen have lately encroached on Crown land. A letter received from the Military Authorities says: "I do not

see the reason why the case should not take His Worship-Suppose I make an order that the contractor replace the damage?

Mr. Edwards-I should like him fined too, This Worship-If I fine him now nothing will he done to the damaged part of the bank. Call the contractor in. (To the tractor)-Why did you sub-let the contract?

Department? Contractor-Yes. His Worship-How long will the work take? Mr. Edwards-About one week, your Wor-

His Worship-Very well. I will remand the case for one week, and when the case is next heard I will fine him. (To the contractor).—See that the work is done properly, and the damage made good.

Contractor—Yes. The case was accordingly remanded for one

An unknown Chinaman committed suicide on Monday, at a village in Yau-ma-ti, by hanging. The police at Yau-ma-ti were potified that his body was suspended from the ceilings of his house, and he was cut down and removed to, the Kowloon mortuary. Up to the present no one has turned up to identify the mab,

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

At the instance of Inspector Gourlay, at the Police Court this morning, Wong Fun I, unemployed, residing at the Cotton Mills quarters, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in unlawful possession of two pairs of callipers, one rule, one picker and a fruit fork, reasonably suspected to have been stolen on the 17th instant, at Causeway Bay. His Worship-How did you come in pos

session of these articles? Defendant-My relation gave them to me. His Worship-Well, where is that relation

of yours? Defendant-He left last night for Canton. His Worship-Would you like me to remand the case to call him as a witness? Defendant-Not particularly. He is al Canton. How can I call him back?

Defendant-Yes, I can. But I cannot write clear enough to make him understand. His Worship—I don't believe your story at all. You are fined \$5, or one week's hard labour.

His Worship-Write to him. Can't you

THE BND OF A TRBAT.

FRIENDS FALL OUT.

A Chinaman, with a nasty, plastered wound on his forehead, which was bandaged, took up his position in the witness-box, at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, to proceed against a former friend -now an enemy-on a charge of assault, which occurred in a teashop yesterday afternoon. Complainant, who now and again adjusted the bandage for fear it might drop off, said that yesterday afternoon his wife gave him \$15, and to celebrate the occasion he invited his friend-the defendant-to a tea-shop to drink tea. Everything went well at the tea-shop, defendant making the best of his invitation, until the time arrived for "squaring up" the proprietor for the treat. When complainant produced the \$15 from his pocket, it seemed to act like magic on the defendant, for he became a changed man. Defendant had never during his acquaintance with the complainant saw him in possession of so much money, and being a staunch friend of the complainant, and not wanting to see any harm be-

ant received the wound on his forehead, and during the scuffle over the tea-table a pot of boiling tea was overturned and defendant received a scalding. After he had given, his evidence, he was asked by the Court where he was struck. The complainant was so amazed by the question. considering that his bandaged head was, to him, sufficient evidence of his rough handling,

over the banknotes as they would be in safer

keeping with the defendant. Complainant did

not require any gratuitous advice on that oc-

casion and proposed to stick to the bills.

quarrel and a fight followed in which complain-

that he exclaimed "What?" and pointed to his forchead. The defendant said he also had a thrashing. but did not venture on the question of banknotes. His Worship fined him \$3 for the assault.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

We are sked to state that, as a wrong impression may getabroad regarding the plague patient who was removed from the Connaught Hotel, as recorded in these columns on Wednesday, the disease was not contracted in the hotel where the patient only remained three hours, but at No. 4. Lyndhurst Terrace. That fact notwithstanding, as soon as the patient had been removed to hospital, the manager of the hotel took the extreme precaution of calling in the Sanitary officials to remove the bed, bedding, etc., from the room, when it was carried. away to the Praya and there burnt. The room was then fumigated and whitewashed, the whole hotel also being fumigated, the medical officer giving a certificate that the place was clean and entirely free from any infection.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

.. The following are the principal scores made at the 500 yards Pool on the 12th and 13th inst. There were 44 entries:-

. McInnes 57+13=70 S. A. Joseph., 50+2 = 70 : H. Pidgeon 68 scr. = 68 . H. Henderson...... 36+12=68 A. G. Newington..... 55+13-68 Sir ! rantis Piggott 63+ 4=67 J. C. Gow 66 scr. -66 E. Rogers 54+12=66 H. W. Bird 46+20=66 Dr. G. M. Harston 47+18=65 Dr. O. Marriott 42+23=65 L.G. Bird..... 56+ 8-64 E. W. Terrey 49+14-63 Dr. W. A. B. Moore 48+14=62 [. C. Peter..... 55+ 6-61. Dr. W. W. Pearse 47+14=61 P. H. Miller..... 51+ 8-59 G, H, Wakeman..... 51+ 8=59 D, Whittale 49+ 10=59 R. Brooks...... 36+16=52 C. Bond 51 scr. = 51 . McGubbin 39+12=51 A. 8. Tuxford 35+16=51 A. Brown 42+ 8=50

THE CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[From Our Own-Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th May. The Canton Hospital under the management of the Medical Missionary Society has, up to the present time, been governed by rules. and regulations that were formulated in 1838 and re-amended in 1866 and 1897. Under these the hospital has enjoyed an enviable reputation in its management and ability to extend its benefits of medicine to an increasing number of sick and afflicted each year. Owing to the establishment of a medical college in There is always trouble with sub-letting of connection with the hospital it has been found contracts. Will you undertake to replace the necessary to increase the staff of physicians for damage, re-turf the land and put everything teaching purposes and to meet the demands on . right to the satisfaction of the Public Works | the time of the surgeon in charge. Dr. Paul I. Todd since the time of Dr. J. M. Swan leave. ing on furlough has had the burden of great responsibilities on his shoulders, which he has

carried faithfully and well. At a called meeting of the Society May 17th, 1906, 3 p.m. Dr. H. V. Noyes presiding, the following amendments to the regulations of

the Society were carried :--I. Object - (added) - and to extend the knowledge of medicine to the Chinese.

111. Committee of Management.-That Committee of Management, consisting of the members of the staff, two missionaries, of whom one shall be an American and one a European. but neither connected with the medical staff of the hospital and three other gentlemen of the foreign community—the last five to be elected annually-be appointed to conduct the business

of the Society. IV. Members.—That annual subscribers of fifteen dollars be members of the Boolety

during the period of their subscription; that donors of one hundred dollars at one time be members for life; that donors of five hundred dollars at a time be directors for life and that all Protestant missionaries who subscribe \$5 or more per annum be members

and entitled to vote. VIII. Trustees.-That all real estate and other property belonging to the Society be held on behalf of the same by a Board of Trustees, to consist of the treasurer, the nuditor of accounts, British and American Consuls for the time being, and the chairman of the medical

New Article X. Medical Staff.—(a.) That the foreign physicians of the hospital and college be the medical staff and that they, elect their,

achairman annually. (b.) That each member of the staff, after one venr's study of the language on the field, shall have an equal voice in determining all medical

work of the Society. (c.) That the medical and surgical work of the Society be organized into departments and that each one of the physicians be assigned his department by the staff.

The addition of this Article X shares the responsibilities of this growing institution, and gives each physician in the hospital and college the liberty in, and management of his department, under the direction of the staff which a well qualified physician naturally expects and should have.

Dr. J. M. Swan is expected in the early fall to resume his duties at the Hospital, Dr. Anderson is in charge of the Medical College, as formerly. Three qualified physicians have been already asked for.

COMMERCIAL

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 18th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. write:-We have nothing fresh to report in our yarn market. During the whole of the fortnight under review no signs of either improvement or demand was noticeable. Some of the importers were over anxious to quit and actually sold some lots at abnormally low rates. This further alarmed the Chinese dealers, and they began intersell ing their holdings, even at a greater decline. The foreign mer hants, who had re-purchased a good lot as reported in our last circular, are still buying at the continually declining rates, for they are sanguine of a spuit in the market after the floods are over and transit is restored. Market during the period instead of reviving turned from bad to worse both as regards prices and off-take. It is very hard to ascertain what prices the next sales would realise.

News from the Northern Ports and Shanghai are far from encouraging. Heavy stocks and continued heavy arrivals have greatly to answer for the sluggishness there, and the markets are pretty much in the same state as last advised, what with further financial failures and the preponderating influence of the ever-advancing

Japanese. Bombay is now showing returning wisdom. She did all she could in a temporary boom to gorge herself, to glut Hongkong and Shanghai and to bring about a general impasse, the effects of which will not wear out in the near future, but are likely to be felt somewhat in the early part of the next year, and that also can be possible only because Bombay is now in a serious mood to stay her hand in the speculative market, and the mills there entertain no offers for business for some time to come.

Prices of some of the mills' yarn are not quoted in this circular, and it is very hard to 'ascertain a correct quotation at present'. Market closes quiet.

No. 201.—Only selected threads changed hands at a dealine of from one to two dollars per bale. No. 16s.—A few threads fetched a dollar

No. 121.-Not much in favour; prices show a decline of \$1, and a very limited business

No. 10s. - Sales of only two threads at a heavy decline is noted. This count at present remains neglected as stocks are accumulating. Nos, 8s. and 6s. out of favour. No business reported:

Sales reported during the past fornight: -600 bales of No. 105; 150 bales of No. 125; 75 bales of No. 16s; and 225 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1,050 bales. Arrivals during the past fortnight:-Per

Steamers Gregory Apour, Laising and Catherine Apcar (from Calcutta), and steamers Ischia and Oceana (from Rombay) of about 11,800 bales for this port and about 10,630 bales for Chipments to Shanghai and the Northern

Ports about 3,0 o bales. Unsold Stock:—Estimated at about 79,000

Uncleared stock: Estimated at about 45 000 Local Yarn.—No business reported.

Japanese Yarn.—No business reported. Cotton-Rather quiet; a small parcel of 24 bales fetched \$22} per picul. Exchange:-We quote to-day as under:-

India T. T. at Rs. 157 per cent. Demand ., Sh. $2.1\frac{1}{2}d.=$ \$ Demand ,, ,, 2,1 5/16d.-\$ Shanghai ,, Tls. 717=\$100. Silver 30 d. per oz.

TO DAY'S EXCHANGE. Salling.

London-Bank T.T......2 1 4 months' sight 2 1 9/-6 France-Bank T.T. 2.65 America-Bank T.T.51} Germany-Bunk T.T.... 2.15 Shanghai-Bank T.T.

Singapore T.T. tri % prem. Java-Bank T.T.....127 Buying. months' sight L/C2'1 11/16

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 514 4 months' sight 50 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/1 15/16 4 months! sight Germany......2.21 Bar Silver......30 Sovereign9.47

"YES," said Daniel Sutherland, at the Police Court on Monday, in answer to a charge of being drunk and incapable in Ship Street on Sunday night. "I am in the Sailors' Home," continued Sutherland, "and I would like to Inform you that I have no money." On being questioned Daniel said that he was promised a job and expected to have it soon. Mr. Hazeland remanded defendant in police custody until he finds a boat. Then defendant was to be put" on board. It was later learnt that the story about his being promised a ship was a fabrication and his Worship fined him \$2, or seven days, ,

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE value of the motor-cars at present in the United Kingdom amounts to £15,000,000,

THE headquarters of the Governor-General of Kwantung have been removed from Liaoyang. to Port Arthur.

Or the eleven Chinese cases of plague reported to-day, eight terminated fatally. The total for the year is now 470

THE largest railway station in the world is being built at Leipsic. Over £7,000,000 is to be expended on its construction, PROFESSOR Simpson, the expert in hygiene.

who is to inquire into the sanitary condition of

A HOUSEBOY was charged, and fined \$3, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for dumping subbish into the harhour, yesterday.

Singapore, has arrived in that Settlement.

Honokono chessmen are distinguishing themselves in the Northern Settlement. From Shanghai exchanges, we learn that the first came in the final round of the Shanghai Chess Championship was played on Wednesday (9th inst.). After an exceptionally fine game. Mi I'. C. Souza deseated Mr Montalto de Jesus These players have to play four other games, should it be necessary, to decide who is champion.

CHINESE constable ,447 boarded-fishing junk No. 12901H, in the harbour on Monday, and sourched the junk. In the hold he discovered \$92 worth of brown sugar. The people could g ve no satisfactory explanation as to how the sugar got into the hold, and a man and a woman were arrested. They were placed before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court on Tuesday. His Worship fined the man-\$100 and the woman \$5.

A FORTNIGHT ago, a Chinaman obtained a passage to Singapore by the s.s. Lightning. Half way to his destination the native developed lunacy and had to be kept under lock and key. On arrival at Singapore the police there refused to allow the man to land, and he was put aboard the Catherine Apear and brought back to Hongkong yesterday. On arrival of the vessel in the harbour the Water Police took charge of the man and removed him, to the Lunatic Asylum.

A. FLAMENT, allas Vanderberg, alias Vandermüller, a Frenchman, was brought up on remand at the Magistracy on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, charged with alleged embezzlement, said to have been committed within the French jurisdiction at Canton Sergt, Morrison, who had charge of the case, asked his Worship to withdraw the charge against the defendant on the ground that the French authorities at Canton had refused to prosecute. His Worship accordingly discharged the defendant,

LAM Lin, head "boy," Kowloon Hotel, was charged on Monday, at the instance of L. W. Osborne, the proprietor, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the hotel on Saturday night. It appeared that some altercation took place between defendant and a European visitor at the hotel, which resulted in defendant challenging him to fight. Defendant averred that he was first struck by the European The case was remanded to allow the visitor to attend Court.

POLICE Constable Wills proceeded against a house coolie employed at No. 1, Observatory Villa, Kowloon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Monday, for being in unlaw ut possession of a quantity of ginger, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The constable said he saw defendant's jacket looking bulky, and arrested him in Carnaryon Road, When arrested the ginger was discovered under his jacket: His Worship imposed a fine of \$15 on the defendant.

A POULTRY DEALER II imed Lo U Hil of No. 17. Ko Shing Street, wer't to the Public Gardens on Wednesday afternoon to "cool himself." This process could not be carried out to Lo's satisfaction, so he got up and crouched upon the seat, and was admiring the picture que scenery, when the watchman seized him and took him to the station. On Thursday he was charged at the Magistracy with putting his feet on a seat in the gardens. He pleaded ignorance, and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined him one

"NEITHER party, present?" said the Puisne Judge when a case was called in the Summary Court this morning. "Well, my Lord, they have to come from Aberdeen," said the solicitor for the plaintiff. "Oh," then said his Honour, "it was unfortunate that shower came when it did as they would probably be-just starting, and wait till the rain is over. I think as neither party is present the case must be struck out" "Then I'll ask permission to withdraw the case, my Lord, and I can bring it again," said the solicitor.

"", WE commend to the notice of the Hong kong Dock Co.'s directors and others interested in that concern the leading article from the Singapore Free P ess which we reproduce on page 3 of this issue. The theme of the editorial was furnished by a letter appearing in these columns not long since from a, "Shareholder! whose pertinent observations have been commented upon, by our Straits contemporary, as embodying "the sort of spirit that adds business to business" and from which, it is recommended, the Tanjong Pagar Board might take a tip.

SANITARY Inspector D. McKenzie prosecuted Li hingen coolie, employed by the Sanitary Board, at the Police Court on Tuesday, for mounted with gold, one gold eardrop, and piece of gold, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. Complainant said that the trinkets were found on defendant's bed. Defendant averred that it was put there by somebody. Mr. F. A. Hazeland said he was of opinion that defendant stole the things off a dead body while on the way to the morgue. He would pay a fine of \$75, with the option of three wounded, and again that there were seven

months' hard labour. HAU Shing, a house coolie, was arraigned whom one died and five were too seriously before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the police- hurt to be moved. Of these five, two were court on Thursday, on a charge of neglect- expected to die. One of the men killed was ing to report a case of small-pox in the ser- said to be a sampan owner who was passvants' quarters of No. 44, Lyndhurst Ter- ing close by in his boat at the time of the race, on the 16th instant. Sanitary Ins- explosion. The cause of the accident is pector Gidley prosecuted. Desendant pleaded unknown. Her engineer was a certificated guilty, saying that the patient had arrived here man. There is reason to believe, however, from the interior with the disease. The inspec- that another man than the regular engineer tor stated that he went yesterday to superintend was attending to the engines, getting steam the disinfection of the house for a case of up in the boiler after the repairs had been plague that had occurred there. On going into effected. This man went down with the wreck. the servants' quarters-four persons occupying | Further information had it that eight were that room - he found a boy lying on a bed suffer- killed outright and eleven injured, and of these ing from, or in fact, getting over an attack of eleven three have since died. Three of the small-pox. The scales, which were mostly men killed were taken out of the launch after about his nose and legs, were just falling off. she was raised, and half of a body was, also The patient was removed to Tung Wa Hos- found. The killed included a Chinaman who pital and the father (defendant) arrested. His was on the wharf near by looking on, and the Worship fined defendant \$50, with the option nai that of another launch moored alongside of two floaths' imprisonment.

Street, and seven others 52 each, for gambling | Frickel & Co., which has been remanded. on the premises, last evening.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha is reported to have definitely decided to open a fortnightly service between Hongkone and Bangkok by the middle of this month. The chartered steamers Tilder and Prometheus will be put on the service for the present.

'THIS is a curious note," said his Honour the Puisne Judge in the Summary Court, this morning, in a case for recovery of a sum of money lent: "it gives the defendant the option of repaving the amount or not, as he likes! You had better amend the writ." (Laughter).

AT the Supreme Court on Thursday, during the hearing of the case of the National Bank versus Lemaire and Company, before the Full Bench Mr. A. Stringer, Judge of the Court of First Instance at Manila, was accommodated with a seat on the Bench beside their Honours. .

THE French Minister has made representations to the Waiwupu in respect of a French company which desires to establish a river service by tugs between Chungking and Ichang that such an undertaking is permissible under the Inland Navigation Rule laid down in the new Trenty.

MESSRS, Fred. Walker & Co., Hotel Mansions, ings have been coated with "Arabic,"

JACK Edwards, seaman, s.s. Otter, pleaded guilty, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Thursday, to a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the public street yesterday. The Indian constable, who made the arrest, said that Edwards was chasing women about the street. Edwards knew nothing of what occurred the previous day, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$3...

AN aged woman, by name Hon Him, was prosecuted at the Magistracy on Thursday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the instance of Sergt. Murison, for obtaining, by means of false pretences, the sum of \$125, on 5th May, 1903, from another woman named Pong Tsat, of No. 28, Hollywood Road. The woman denied the further evidence to be produced.

THE Army Orders for last month state that in consequence of the decision to remove submarine mining defences of the Royal Engineers at all stations the distinction between fortress and submarine companies has been abolished; and the companies have received new designations. The 25th Company at Hongkong becomes the 25th Fortress Company and the 41st Company at Singapore becomes the 41st Fortress Company whilst the local submarine companies at Hongkong and Singapore merge into the fortress companies.

GUNNER James Walsh, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, proceeded against an unemployed cook, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for steal. ing twenty-two pounds of meat from Stonecutters Island, on the 15th instant. The delendant said that the meat was given him by the cook. Evidence was heard to be effect that defendant was arrested on the beach with the meat in a basket. Mr. Hazeland adjourned the case until to-morrow to enable the cook at Stonecutters to be brought to Court. A few minutes afterwards, Inspector Langley anpeared in Court and said that he was just in receipt of a telegram from Stonecutters saying that the cook had absconded. The defendan was brought in, and his Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour

"I WAS standing at the entrance of my door with my market basket in hand and I saw the excise officer deliberately drop some opiuminto my basket. I scolded him and the European constable struck me damaging my earring." Such was the statement made by a native woman at the police court this morning, when charged with being disorderly in the public street yesterday. On being questioned by Mr. Hazeland, the constable denied touching the defendant, but admitted that when the woman was taken to Yau-ma-ti Police Station she gave the inspector her broken ear-ring. His Worship at first remanded the case until to-morrow for Inspector Macdonald to attend to, give evidence, but as the inspector was about, he was called. The woman was then fined \$5.

THIS afternoon, at the Magistracy, Chan Fong the master of the San Cheong marine store dealer's shop, of No. 39. Tung Man Lane, was one keg of white lead and several steamer's port hole frames, reasonably suspected of having been unlawfully procured, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of, Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, defended, Sergt, Murison said that he went to defendant's shop on the 7th instant, and found the goods mentioned at the back of the shop, covered with old cordave and tin sheets. Cross-examined: Witness did not ask defendant if he had any stolen goods in his possession. Such goods are sometimes likely to be found in a marine store dealer's shop. Mr. Gardiner said that, as it had been pointed out, a marine store dealer was quite competent of purchasing such goods. They were purchased in the absence of the master from a marine hawker. His Worship said that the onus was on the defendant to satisfy the Court that these goods were not unlawfully obtained. In order to allow the defence to produce the marine hawker from whom they purchased the goods, he would remand the case until Friday next, at noon. Ball \$100.

ON the 30th ult, a serious boiler explosion | Tin attended by loss of life occurred on board a steam launch at Bangkok. The launch, a large two decked boat, heeled over and sank almost | Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,618, R. Rodger, 14th May,before any assistance could be rendered. It was first said that six were killed and eleven killed and thirteen injured. Eleven injured men were taken to Bangrak hospital, of who was scalded to death.

MR. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy In the case of the morphine seizure a settlement | HONGKONG METROROLOGICAL on Thursday, fined a coolie \$25 for keeping as has been arrived at in all the cases with the common gaming house at No. 14, Second exception of the claim by Messrs, McEwen,

> FOR stealing a silk jacket from his master, a barber, of the Central District, an assistant barber was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Monday.

.THE Yokohama Municipality have decided to issue domestic bonds to the amount of Y2,700,000 which is to be used in defraying the cost of the extension of the Customs accommo dation, which the Government has guaranteed shall be completed in six years. It is expected that the bonds will be placed on the market at Y98, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per

THE police at the Chung Kwan O Station received information on Tuesday from the people of the Flour Mills there that one of their employers had committed suicide on the premises. The police went to the works and there found a man suspended by the neck from the ceiling. He was cut down, and removed to the mortuary at Hongkong. The cause of the rash act could not be explained by the other

THE Court of Criminal Sessions, which is held monthly on the 18th day of the month, was adjourned until Monday next, the 21st inst. The following is the calendar :- I. I.i Nang, are showing a new composition called "Arabic," Fong Chun, Chan Chok committed for arson which, it is claimed, is an ideal coating for | 2. Wong Tai, murder. 3. Ken Iwakura (a) | the Colony. roofs. It reduces the temperature within a luttering a lorged banknote, (b) uttering a building by 30 degrees. In Australia it has forged banknote, (c) being in unlawful possesgained great favour and numerous public build- sion of forged banknotes. 4. Chan King; manslaughter. r. Fung Kai Sing and Cheung Shui, manslaughter.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STRAMERO Acilia, Ger. s.s., 6,000, O. Schulke, 16th May, -Singapore 11th May, Gen.-H. A. L. America Maru, Jap. 5.5., 3,460, Philip Going, Colony, 15th May,-San Francisco 14th April, and Shanghai 12th May, Mails and Gen .- T.

Anglo Saxon, Br. s.s., 2,671, C. Mooré, 9th May, -Cardiff 16th Mar.; Coal.-Admiralty. charge, and his Worship remanded the case for | Arabis, Ger. s.s., 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 16th May,-Portland, Or. 9th April, Gen.-P. &

> Cambodia, Dan. s.s., 3,570, Th. Dahlehborg, 16th May,-Antwerp 22nd Mar., and 8ingapore 9th May, Gen.-M. & Co. Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart 14th May,-Calcutta via Penang and

Singapore 8th May, Gen.-D. S. & Co., Childar, Nor. 5.5, 4, toz, H. Nielssen, 15th May, - Moji 10th May, Coal,-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, I. Satow, 16th May,-Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 15th May, Gen.-O. S. K. De'hi, Br. s.s., 4.783, J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. 17th May,-Shanghai 15th May, Mails and Gen .- P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fooksang Br. s.s., 1,987, W. E. Sawer, 19th May,-Calcutta 1st May, Coals -J., M. & Full m. Br. ss., 2.766, H. Gow. 1 th May,-Moji 5th May, Coal.-D. & Co., Ld

Holstein, Ger. s s., 900, S. Niejahr, 18th May, -Canton 17th May, Gen.-J. & Co. Hong Wan I, Br. s.s., 2,060, J. L. Slaker, 18th May,-Penning and Singapore 11th May, Gen.-Joo Teck Seng. Hord, Br. s.s., 2,7"9, J. G. McKechnie, 16th

May, -Moji 15th May, Coal. -D. & Co., Java, Aust. 8.s., 2,598, L. Klepac, 13th May,-Kuchinotzi, 7th May, Coals.-D. & Co.,

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 18th May,— Haiphong 15th May, and Hoihow 17th, Gen.-J. & Co.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1.020, G. Schultzen, 14th May, -- Bangkok 8th May, Rice.-- B. & S. Loval, Ger. s.s., 1,236, F. Natzins, 12th May,— Bangkok 4th May, Rice -- S., W. & Co. yeemoon, Ger. 5.8., 1,925, Th. Lehmann, 18th May,-Canton 17th May, Gen.-H. A. L.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 8th May,-Sandakan 3rd May, Timber and Gen.—J., M. & Co. Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1 450, C. Wolff, 13th May,-Bangkok 6th May, Rice, Meal and Timber.

-Toon Fat Hong. Samsen, Ger. 3.5, 1,207, Rehwaldt, 18th May, -Bangkok 8th May, Gen.-B & S. Shahiehan, Br. s.s., 1,078, J. R. Scott, 8th May, -Saigon 3rd May, Rice.-Wo Fat Sing, Standard, Nor. s.s., 894, H. N. Bull, 13th

May, -Bangkok 6th May, Rice. -Anguard, Thoresen & Co. charged with being in unlawful possession of Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 782, C. Luppi, 17th May,-Amoy 15th May, Ballast .- H. A. L. Taifu, Ger. s.s., 1,065, C. U berfeldt, 12th April, -Swatow 1tth April, Ballast,-E. A. T.

> Taikosen Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,991, T. Ota, 17th May, -- Moji 10th May, Coal -- M. B K. Taishan, Br. 5.8., 1,121, L. T. Laing, 14th May, -Kohsichang 7th May, Rice.-B. & Co. Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,042, J. A. Maitin, 16th May,-Bangkok 10th May, Rice.-Wing

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Sommerville, 18th May,-Manila 15th May, Gen -B. & S. Tremont, Am. s.s., 9,605, T. W. Garlick, 18th May,-Seattle 9th April, and Manila 16th May, Gen.—D. & Co., Ld.

Wuhu, Br. s.s., 1,227, F. Richards, 18th May, -Wuhu 13th May, Rice.-B & S. Yangteze, Br. s.s., 4,149, W. Cope-Lycett, 18th May,-Tacoma via Japan 18th April Gen.-B. & S.

Tartar, Br. s.s., 2,768, W. Davison, R.N.R., 4tl May,--Vancouver 3rd April, and Shanghai joth, Gen.-C. P R. Co. How, Br. s.s., 2,200, Kerr, 16th May,-

Fuel.-Order. Manila 12th May, Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

/	Vestels	From	Agents	Du
	Hakata Maru Banca Namsang Tjimahi Emp. of China Prinz Heinrich Tjiliwong Idomeneus Preussen Colombo Maru Aragonia Mongolia China P. Waldemar. Nippon Maru ,	Singapore Singapore Macassar. Japan Japan Kobe Singapore Colombo Singapore Astoria Japan Japan San F'cisco	P. & O. Co J. M. & Co J. C. J. L C. P. R. Co M. & Co I. C. J. L B. & S M. & Co P. M. Co P. M. Co	May 21 May 21 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 23 May 23 May 27 May 27 May 27 May 30
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SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:-

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below in dicates a typhoon to the North-East of the

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon the South of the Colony,

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the

A bail indicates a typhoon to the West of

. A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away, from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, behoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that in formation regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the, wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS,

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the food of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here. NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:--

Joint Cable Companies Office. Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street,

Blake Pier. Post Office.

Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-YORKCASTS and STORM WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express,"

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with Remarks, Weatherforecasts, and information regarding the exist-Cardiff via Singapore 9th May, Patent | ence and movements of lyphoons based thereon.

SPECIAL. INQUIRIES.

Musters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowlbon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning/the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas,"

F. G. Ficc.

Acting Director. laughtong, Observatory, and January, 1904.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

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CABLE ADDRESS,- Telegraph, Hongkong.

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A special feature is made of full and accurthe reports of local occurrences, and of matcis of general interest.

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The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

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Telentan, HOMOTONO.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5155

THE I OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

六拜祖

號九十月五英港香

Intimations.

\$30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

COALS.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND

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LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, Union of London and Smith's Bank, LTD. BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, INTEREST allowed on Current Account. receives Money in Current Account and ac-For 12 months 41 per cent, per annum.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

No. 9. Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

LJONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-TI WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE. WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 8.30 a.m. to 9,30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. BRANCHES:-Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoerocan, Tjilatjap, 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota- 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes, NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. THE Bank buys and sells and receives for 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes, 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

> SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

Mentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, aand July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET. REASONABLE FEES. Consultation Free.

e g igkong, polb July, 1904.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA COLOMBO and PORT C. F. Lockstone, R.N R... 5 SAID..... BANCA About 23rd } Freight only, SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE [ARCADIA...... About 31st] Freight and SHANGHAI W. W. Cooke, R.N.R 5

and June, ? See Special. (OCEANA) LONDON, &c..... W. W. Cooke, R.N.R. .. Advertisement. For Further Particulars, apply to

Hougkong, 19th May, 1906.

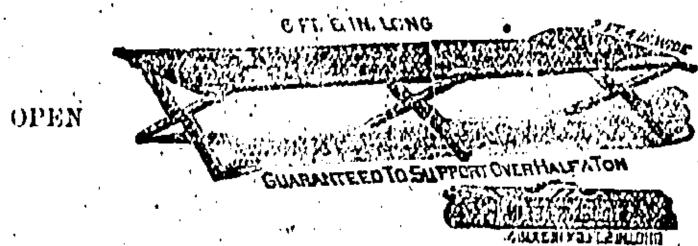
E A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Passage.

Untimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.



\$8 each.

CLOSED.

The Most Portable Camp Bedstead ever made. IHIN TROPICAL BLANKETS. **\$3.00** each

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLES WATER; Qts. Pts., & Splits. SHENT WATER; Qus. STOVE GINGER BEER. GINGER ALE. TONIC.

MMARK Telephone

TRADE

· LEMONADE. PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the Manufacture of these leverages and by these means ABSOLUTE PURITY IS GUARATEED.

SOLE AGENTS-No. 75.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO. WINE ND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

"MINMAX"

EXTNGUISHER

MINIMAX SYNICATE. LIMITED. LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMID, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,

F. BLACKEAD & CO.,

LOCALGENTS. The most effective of all I Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. NO PUMPS. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, psine Oil, Tar, Benzine, Guaranteed to remain in wing order for any length of time. SIMPLESHANDLING,

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is it ion immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet IMPORTANT POINFOR CONSIDERATION. Is Self-acting, Destroys all smoke, Can be used by anyone, even lady

Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 18 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect. Minimum of Price, Weight and Sire. Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

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AT THE PEAK. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRY

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; di thirteen minutes by chair from the Th fitted with superior Baths and with Hollin Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask Cold Water; large Kitchen; Laundry

Servants' Quarters. DRESSING and BATH-ROOMS; distant this minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen

Servants' Quarters. For particulars and terms, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Hongkong, 8th May, 1900,

LIMITED. PORTLAND CEMENT.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

ex Factory. A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with DRYIN Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers, Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. Hongkong, 10th May, 1904,

JAPAN

(MITSUI & Co.)

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes). CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Inpanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Rallways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichinura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannours, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals. S. MINAMI; Manager, Hongkong,

D. NOMA, TATTOOER, 60,"QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources Hongkong, tôth November, 1905

Potels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE. Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1966 "

ON WITE RUITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

H. HAYNES,

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VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE, TOTAL

DOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND Wu FARMER, Proprietor

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PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

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Address: CONNAUGHT! CONNAUGHT! Telephone.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and Lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flush Water Lavatories.

Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths,

Excellent Cuisino and Wines. Under European Management. Launch Service for Guests, Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout. ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables,

For Terms, &c., apply to the-MANAGER. Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

RIGH ROAD, KOWLOON,

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CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS.

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

L LEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMPORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE · SPECIALITIES.

For terms, apply to-THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. (519 ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO. FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the

Centre of Praya Grando with splendid view of the Harbour. LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,

Elegantly Furnished. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the cest quality. BILLIARD TABLE, the best, in the Far East, EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to-THE MANAGER. Macao, 16th October, 1905.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKUN	10-CIXII YOU	+
S.S. "HONAM,"2,363	tonsCaptain	H. D. Jones
S.S. "HONAM,"2,338		101 121 0 122
"FATSHAN,"2,260		R. D. Thomas.
"FATSHAN,"		C. V. Lloyd
" "HANKOW,"3,073	11	J. J. Lossius.
6 VINSHAN."	44 ******** 11	11 11 2000000

"KINSHAN,"1,995 " Departures from Honokong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express. Note:-During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at

Macao. See Special Summer Time-table. Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tons.......... Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tons Captain J. Willox.

" NANNING,"...... " C. Butchart. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:-Canton to Wuchow......Bingle \$15.00. Return \$25.00. Canton to Tak HingSingle \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

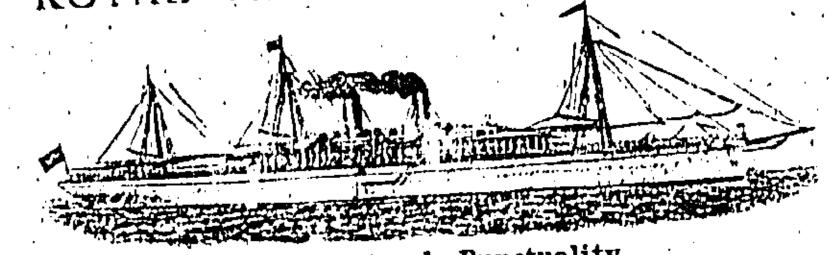
Canton to Samshui......Single \$7.50. The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LI)., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVICATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial. 12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration). LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER PROPOSED SAILINGS. "TARTAR"......4,425.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.......June "EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.......WEDNESDAY, May 30...... June 20 "EMPRESS OF INDIA"6,000........WEDNESDAY, June 20...........July "ATHENIAN"July "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"6,000.........WEDNESDAY, July 11...........August 1

"MONTEAGLE"August 11 THE Quickest route to OANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG. 1 HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCUUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVER-LAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....vid St. Lawrence £60. Vid New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, and Japan Governments. D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13 apply to Hongkeng, 9th May, 1906

HAMBURG-AMERIKA OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SUBJECT TO ALIENTATION		. 8
DESTINATIONS.	BAILING DATES,	
HAVRE and HAMBURG.	30th May }	Freight
HAVRE and HAMBURG. Hildsbrandt (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). C. FERD. LAEISZ MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. Meyerdiercks (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO). Meyerdiercks (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).)	4th June	Freight.
BITHONIA	6th June	_ 1
ANDALUSIA HAVRE and HAMBURG.	} 24th June	
HAVRE and DAMEDO	20th June	Freight.
RHENANIA and NAPLES for Landing Passengers,	rath July	Passengers.
Forck	DARBORE ON SOM	iodation of this i

Duly qualified Doctors are carried. For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE, King's Buildings. Mails.

MORDDRUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADRN. SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggago.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

(000)201 20 11-	
STEAMERS. PRINZ HEINRICH	SAILING DATES. WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
PREUSSENZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
SACRSEN	1

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Capt. Grosch, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 21st May, Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, and Parcols will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY	1st Class	2nd Class		
"O NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	*.	£42, 0, 0, 63, 0, 0,	£22 0. 0. 33. 0. 0.	."
Return TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG Return	65, o, o, 97, o, o,	44, 0, 0, 66, 0, 0,	24, 0, 0, 36, 0, 0,	
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ: VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64, o. o. 115. o. o.	44. 0, 0. 79. 0, 0,	26, O, O, 47, O, O.	
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68, o, o,	46. 0. 0. 83. 0. 0.	27. O. O. 49. O. O.	
Return	teamer at N	ples, Genoa	or Gibraltar Applied AS	ai V

travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense. TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt The property of the second sec

from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HRRBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

•	(Subject to alteration).	
STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
STEAMERS	4763	TUESDAY, 29th May.
WILLEHAD	1227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ WALDEMAK	(102)	TUESDAY, 24th July,
PRINZ SIGISMUND		

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obenauer, with Mails, Passenges and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodationing carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	KATES OF PASSAGE I	معملات الرسم	3rd Class	1 749 (Closs	and Cla
	ışt Cla	and Ciass	3rd Class	131 (- 	Ziju Çir
	TO MANILA \$50.6	\$30.00	\$20,00R	leturn, \$8	30.00	\$50.00
		. 18,10		(clura £/	42.00	カン/パン
٠	TO NEW GUINEA £30.	£20.—	£14F	leturn £	54.—	£36
	TO BRISBANE	£22 —	£15 E	leturn I	50.10	£41.10
	TO SYDNEY	2,23.—	. C.4 T	Saturn' L	39.10 6- e	EAR.E.
•	TO SYDNEY £34.	6,24.10	£,10,,.	Cerain S.	02.5	£44'7
	580	300.00		Ketalu di	70.00	JP 1 20.
	TO YOKOHAMA\$95.	\$70.00	`\$50.∞I	Return \$1	70.00	\$120.
	TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG \$14	1				, ,
	THROUGH RATES OF PASS	E MON	EY FROM	M HONG	IS	NG : t Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA ANCOLOMBO by Imperial Mail TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AMAMERICA..... From Australia to New York via Vouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamered from New York to Europe by the magnificent

SAILINGUTWARDS.

SERVICE. ABOUT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PREUSSA......WEDNESDAY, 23rd May

express steamers of M. D. L.

Steagkong, foth May, 1906.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 6th June. YOKOHAMA & KOBEPRINZ WOEMAR* WEDNESDAY, 6th June. * Reaching Young in less than 6 days.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGHOKETS FROM HONGKONG. VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T.L. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates: rst Class TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OUTHAMPTON TO BREMEN 63. 10. D. TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBEAR 65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTHER LLOYD. For forther Particippply to MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Lintimations.

LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DUCK CO.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Longth inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable

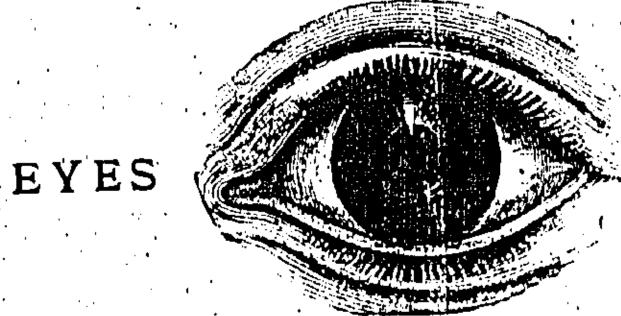
of lifting 35 tons. Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably a ith that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 1681 Telegrams, "Dook, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

A. 1, and Watkins. Liebers, Scotts, Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.



RIGHT

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right,

Spectacles for all requirements. All kinds of Repairs. Lenses Ground. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"-free. CALCUTTAL 566, Nanking Road. . London. 59, Bentinck Street. 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UL" SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. THE steamers sail from Hongkong to Sanshul, Shuthing, Takhing and Wuchow, They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges.

and beautiful scenery of the West River. Fare for the Round Trip530 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Acco amodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

Hongkong.

-CHINA-JAPAN REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Expected on Will leave for On or about From Steamer. or about Second half JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI Second half JAVA TJIMAHI.... Second half JAVA PORTS Second hall TJILIWONG. JAPAN May APAN VIA SHANGHA Second half 'JAVA' First half TJIPANAS . June June JAVA PORTS Second half Second half TJILATJAP... JAPAN

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FOR SALE

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

> KWONG SANG & Co., No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

MENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFAC-

TURERS and DEALERS in Ladies, and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grasscloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c. Latest style of Ludies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. 1 180

THE HONGKONG STUDIO. HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR. DORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR

GING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND. PRICE YERY MODERATE Hangkaug, reth September, 1903

DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS, Do. BOXED LIGHTS. Do. HARP LAMPS. Do. MANTLES, OHIM.

WELSBACH'S, IN-

DOOR and OUT-

NEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c., and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE, LAMPS of all descriptions from best

makers. NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kapt in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 109, Des Vœux Roal Central. Horgkong, 16th April, 1906.

Houghoug, 16th May, 1906,

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Des Væux Road.

JUST

RECEIVED.

LADIES' BATHING COSTUMES,

Comfortable,

Durable,

and

Dainty.

BATHING CAPS,

EACH.

SPECIAL

NAVY SERCES

tor

BATHING

COSTUMES,

(Guaranteed fast dye) \$1.25

per yard.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings, HONGKONG.

Hongkopg, 18th May, 1906

Untimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO., 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and Japanese

Silk Piece Goods, Silver Wares,

Rare Embroideries, Grass Cloths,

de., de., SUITABLE BOTH FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Blouses

Gentlemen's Pyjamas SUITS SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited. Hongkong, 4th May, 1906

COLD STORAGE. THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY L. LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hangkong, 22nd June, 1905

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of

[APANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEX SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices. Orders Promptly Executed. No. 5, ARSENAL STREET, Hongkong.

Hangkang, 28th April, 1906.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKEK. COLL COM PROFILEON BIEB. HANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOS AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS, GROUND 'FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG... SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SCECIAL CREAM-

: , X O SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1005.

JUST LANDED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF NGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MIL (Milkmaid Brand). Guaranteed to be fresh and wholesome.

Exceptionally low prices for retail and wholesale buyers.

Per Dozen tins \$2.50. Per Case of 4 dozen tins \$9.50.

H. RUTTONIEE. Hongkong and Kowloon. Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is thenge of research and experiment, when This is the age of resentent and experiment, when all inture, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and impolars so from "Science has indeed made giant at idea during the past century, and among the -by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used In the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chine-olguae, and indeed by all those who are Chase alguar, and indeed by all those who are regards on authoriticaln such matters, including the celebrated Lailemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has the the famed phismater is a true them. topopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful generous injude; and far beyond the mere of such could ever have been discovered -of transmiting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the combined sent in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily end safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the powers of acquired or inherited disease inall their protein of acquired or inherited disease inalitheir protein forms as to leave notalist or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may critically rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to east into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formally the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion way be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemista and Merchanis throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fill Islands, Ht. Helens, &c., Diamond fields Advertiser Kinesalley

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila.

WHITE VIOLETS.

There came a breath of Springtime Across the dreary lane; Odour of earth and heaven, Of sunshine, wind and rain.

Grim hung the clouds unbroken Above the high tree-tops, . Where March's windy organ. Thundered with all its stops.

I stooped to peer, and fumble Among hedge mosses wet : White violets' wee blossoms Were shyly, scarcely, set.

I felt anew how sweetness May breathe upon the air, Changing the bleakest pathway By hidden fragrance rare.

Just as my daily prospect. 'Elashed to a vision new, A sweet, and wondrous radiance, Dearest because of you! -Pall Mall Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

- WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs, E.S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 18th inst. :- We have again to report a rather quite week and our market shows no improvement. Business continues to be restricted and confined to a few stocks only while rates in several instances have weakened.

Banks,-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue quiet and are offering at \$850 without buyers. There is no change in Nationals which can be negotiated at \$38.

Marine Insurances .- Cantons keep firm and are wanted at \$360. North Chinas are quoted at Tls. 873. A further rise has taken place in Unions and shares are now in request at the improved rate of \$800. Yangtszes are unalter-Fire Insurances.—Both stocks under this-

head have ruled quiet and without business. China Fires can be had at \$36. Hongkong Fires are unchanged.

Shipping,-Sales have been effected of China and Manilas at \$22 and close in demand at this rate. Douglas Steamships are inquired for at \$40 "Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats' have been done in small lots at \$25, closing with sellers at this price. Indos have declined to \$95. Taku Tugs are very firm with buyers at Tls. 40. It is reported that the Company has succeeded in salving the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. Leksang. We have no business to report in Star Ferries.

Refineries. - China Sugars have further weakened and sales are reported at \$170, closing with sellers. There is no alteration in Luzons which are still quoted at \$25. Perak Sugars are steady at Tls. 90.

and the manager and micerings have hard ened and can be placed at Tls. 10.10. The output for the two weeks ended 21st and 28th ult. were 18,425 and 18,881 tons respectively, while the sales for the same periods were 20,299 and .16,123 tons. Orientals are down to G. \$14, and the market in London has also dropped. Raubs have been dealt in at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.-- llongkong and Whampon Docks, after sales at \$164 are weaker and obtainable at \$16z. Kowlcon Wharis have sellers at \$104. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., late S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd., have depreciated to Tls. 116, at which rate sales are reported to have taken place. Hongkew Wharfs have strengthened and are now in favour at Tls. 225, having been done at this price. Yangtsze Wharfs can be disposed of at Tls. 220.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$119 and \$120, closing quiet at the latter rate. Shanghai Lands are on offer at Tls. 119. Kowloon Lands have been fixed at \$30 and West Points are quoted at \$53. Humphreys' Estates were done at \$111 and close with probable sellers at this price. (Hongkong Hotels are slightly

[51 firmer at \$130. Cotton Mills.—Exos have improved to Tls. 73 after sales at Tis: 70 and Tis, 721. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$15. In other stocks under the head there are no alterations. Following are the quotations from the North. Internationals Tls. 65. Laou Kung Mows Tls. Moderate Prices.

70 Foey Chees Tls. 325. been sold at \$29. China Light and Powers, return of the Meat to the Stall. continue to be inquired for at \$101. There are buyers of China Borneos at \$7 and Dairy; Farms are fixed at \$16. China Providents fetched \$9, a few shares changing hands at this rate. Hongkong Electrics are procurablely at \$16 ex the dividend paid on the 14th insti-Ropes have been the medium of a fair investment business at \$29 Langkats have advanced to Tls. 245, at which rate business has been done. Watsons are in demand at \$13 ex dividend and Wm. Powells have changed hands at \$10\frac{1}{2}.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs. SALMON BELLIES SALTED HERRINGS

- MACKARELS , , GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted). in Skins.
 - ASPARAGUS.

VEGETABLES (Assorted). FRENCH FRUITS IN SYRUP (Assorted).

STUFFED OLIVES. ANCHOVY IN OIL (Boullers).

PASCALL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFERS Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell; the truth," 1 was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some y things, butot in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the worldwide popularity of ...

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION ... rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure God Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supremeexcellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has, been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: have used it in cases where cod liver o was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

CTENOGRAPHER and CLERK, aged 23, desires any Position. Must have work. HENRY JOHNSON,

Clo Hongkong Telegraph. Hungkong, 18th May, 1906.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1/- per A Share free of tax for account of the twelve months ending last February has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. COUPON No. 6 is payable immediately at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

> SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., · Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

THE PACE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ME This is a condition for discrete all which has told give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what maybe its causes (for the vite almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour— VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certa bly secured by a course of the cele-

brated life-reviving tonic THERAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed

directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a dew existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-root, " used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely regetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the tasto—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that lad preceded it for this wide-spreadantinumerousclass of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemisty throughout the world. Price in England, 2.9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word Terrations' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon-Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila,

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY FRESH MUTTON and BEEF, at

Should patrons find any Meat supplied not Miscellaneous.-Green Island Cements have: to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the

TUNG WING, No. 1 Stall, Central Market, Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

KWONG LOONG & CO., CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to NEW Consignment of the following: order in any design required. Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

Mesers. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate. AN INSPECTION INVITED. Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

DURING Mr. K. OLDÖRP'S absence Mr. F. H. KIRCHHOFF has been appointed MANAGER. 3 10.00 Mr. F. NICOLAI is authorised to Sign Per

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 29th and 30th May, 1906, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising: OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE, REFRIGE-RATING MACHINE, BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, CHAIN CABLE and GEAR, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE HAW-SERS, OLD BRASS and IRON, RIVETS, LOAM, PAPERSTUFF, CANVAS, PRO-VISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CASKS and CASK STAVES, CLOTHING MATERIALS, BLANKETS; OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS and TOBACCO. -

Catalogues may be had on application. TERMS OF SAILE:-As customary. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 16th May, 1996.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, Originally intended to be put up as the Kwantunsk Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of proprietor Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Charlampiewitch Tel-

jukow of Saigrajewo. The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of :---LOCOMOBILES(Wolf, Magdeburg). MILLING MACHINES (Smidt, Copenhagen) COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr. ', ELECTRICAL " (Alig. Elec. Comp.)

TRUCKS, &c.(Orenstein & Koppel). All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the success Kijakadeeph, near Malmo in Sweden. Specifications of the Machines and accessories as well as any further information may

be obtained from--SIEMSSEN & CO., Hamburg & Hongkong, LAWYER BUBNOFF, in St. Petersburg, Wassilii Ostrow,

4 Linie, Haus No. 5, as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH. Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

To Let.

TO LET.

"TAYTOR" THE PEAK. Immediate Possession.

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & ACENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 17th March; 1906.

TO LET.

KNUTSFORD, TERRACE, Apply to-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET FFICES in King's Building and York BUILDING.

A HOUSE in CLIPTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE. FLATS in Moreton Terrace. Apply to-

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

TO LET.

OLD BAILEY Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

[502

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. TO LET..

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to I the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo. Floor Area 6,700 square feet each,

Apply to-JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

Intimations.





THE POPULAR SCOTCH BLACK & WHITE



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to

B.M. THE KING HRH the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or **6** doz. pints. Special Prices for Quantities.

Hongkong, toth Innuary, 1001.

Sole Agents: SIEMSSEN & CO.

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.

General Agents, Hongkong,

FRENCH CLARETS.

BORDEAUX.

BOTTLED BY JULES MERMAN & CIE.,

CODOWN No. 3. NEW PRAYA, Kennedy | Cotes \$9.50 Per Dozen Quarts. Medoc 9.50 St. Estepho 9.50 Pauillac 13.50 [71 Margaux 14.00 Chateau Ludovice 17.00 Chateau Galic ... 18:00 Chateau Pontet Canet 20.00 Chateau Mutton d'Armaillacq 24.00 Chateau Marbuzet

SPANISH

BOTTLED BY

Merman 27.00

Chateau Rauzan 30.00

THE COMPANIA VINICOLA DEL NORTE DE ESPANA-BILBAO.

Rioja..... \$12.00 Per Dozen Quarts. Cepa Ruby

BARRETTO & Co., Agents,

Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central,

[50

Intimations.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SCOTCH

WHISKIES. GREAT REDUCTION

PRICES.

From this date the prices of our popular brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as under:--

- A. THORNES BLEND \$11.00 B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A
- Fine Soda Whisky) 11.40 C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A
- Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky) D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies ... 14.00
- E. BLEND. The popular Whisky in the

Far East 15.00 The above prices; are strictly net. The discount of five per cent. previously allowed on our Whiskies ceases from this date.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMPTED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

α α 310.UU

WILL BUY A CASE

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BEST THE

GREGOR

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

NOTICK.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for 'any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution. SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE). DAILY-\$80 per annum. WEEKLY-\$18 per annum.

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world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents: Weekly, twenty-

Che Pongkong Gelegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

POLICE WORK IN HONGKONG.

No less than 11,517 cases were reported to the police during 1905, as we learn from the report of Mr. G. N. Orme, the assistant Superintendent of Police in Hongkong. But that was a decrease of 295 as compared with the previous year of 2.48 per cent. not a startling reduction but still in a way satisfactory, when it is remembered that the population of the Colony is continually shift ing, and the criminal classes are recruited from the scum of Canton, which seems to breed a special class of evil doers. In examining the character of the charges laid against the arrested persons, it is noteworthy that there was a decrease of 548 in the number of indictments for what are described as serious offences, the chief decreases being 302 in larcenies, 143 in " unlawful possession," and 44 in burglaries. There were 372 Europeans and Americans convicted of offences against the laws of the Colony, and 55 accused were discharged The Chinese convictions numbered 10,921, the dismissals reaching the total of 1058. Only 94 Indians came before the Court, o a few Chinese seems an unusually large whom 24 were acquitted of the charges laid amount. There is much room for criticism against them. The difficulty of tracing in the report, but on the whole it is in murders is evidenced by the cases which unsatisfactory. were reported during the year. Six cases occurred. In three of these no arrest was made; in two cases the accused were acquitted, and in one, that in which a Filipino murdered a compatriot on board the Tremont while that yeased were lying to beat your pelaunce was found guilty and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. In the cases of manslaughter the police were more successful in of Ping Chau Lot No. 231 has been registered obtaining evidence to convict the guilty parties. Under the heading of "gang robberies," it is stated that there were 24 offences during the year, but in 13 cases no arrest was made, which does not redound to the credit of the force. The fact that 16 of these robberies occurred in the New Territories may afford some explanation of the authorities' lack of success in bringing the crimes home to the guilty parties. It may be hoped that the introduction of the railway and the stricter policing of the district may have the effect of curbing the lawlessness which appears to prevail in the New Territories. Every now and then the police develop a mania for arresting gamblers. They executed no fewer than 121 warrants in 1905, and 98 convictions were obtained. In 23 cases no gambling was found being carried on. The number of convictions shows an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year, but Mr. Orme remarks-"It is not easy to say whether these figure's indicate a great increase in gambling or only that the police have been more successful in obtaining information." No doubt it well that coolies should be checked their habit of gambling, but it is very doubtful whether these raids do much good, as tugs). beyond swelling the police exchequer. Gambling is a characteristic of all Eastern races; it is ingrained in the Chinaman; and the European is not above taking a hand in a game of chance when the opportunity offers. What difference there is between mess which makes a practice of gambling to be observed as a holiday throughout every night for comparatively high stakes Government departments except the blice and the coolie who proceeds to a friend's Magistrates' department. house where he knows he will meet some kindred spirits, it is impossible to fathom. The one is as bad as the other in the opinion | tracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazand, of most people, but who ever heard of Euro. for stealing from the dock-yard, certainnetal peans being charged with gambling? And the punishment is so ridiculously light that it can prove no deterrent to the inveterate gamester. In another column there appears to-day the report of two gambling raids; in one case the players were fined \$2 each and in another \$3 each—it would be interesting to know what led the Magistrate to differentiate

worth more culpable than the other. Of

course the keepers of the houses were more

sharply punished, but presumably the "kitty'

fear of a \$2 fine? There may be optimisted darins at Canton, arrived in the Colony on the who are of that opinion, but they must be 15th inst., and left again for Cauton yesterday. in the minority. The coolie will reason that THE emigrant steamer Indravelli, with coolies it is worth his while to take the chance of from Chinwantae, etc., arrived in Durban on losing \$2 when there is a possibility of the 13th instant, after the unusually quick passwinning \$20 or \$30. The gambling evil is reprobated on every hand without much success. The late Mr. Osmond Tearle used to stage a play called "The Gamester," in which all the terrible fruit of the green baike table were depicted in lurid colours, but it is died this morning, the cause of death being safe to say that few were influenced by the sermon. Turning now to the question of stolen property, Mr. Orme states that the value of the property reported stolen during the year was \$258,736.18. Of that sum \$109,186 came under the category of larcer ies by bailees, i.e., thefts and frauds by trust ed servants (clerks, shroffs, compradores, etc.), a class of crime which the police, I says, cannot prevent, and in which, owing to the ease with which the offenders can escape from the Colony and the difficulty of tracing them, it is very hard to obtain arrests and convictions. The sums so stolen are sometimes very large. There were two such thefts of \$52,000 and \$20,210 respecof \$1,000 and upwards, including one total for the administration of 743,290. of \$13,000, from other persons. The value THERE are 5 pillar-boxes on the Peak, 10 of the property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was \$47,622.80. There were 3951 opium warrants issued last year as compared with 2,444 in 1904; opium was found in 1,105 instances and 1419 persons were arrested. Thirteen samples of whisky, brandy, rum and beer were analysed and all were certified to be genuine. The poisonous fire water that the poor European gets when he is inclined to a carouse is unknown to the Analyst. The report on the police force is entirely in its favour, but we would desire to know why the cost of the force has increased from \$380,789 in 1901, when the strength stood at 920, to \$517,453 in 1905, when the force stood at 1,018. is not as if the European staff has increased, for there were 145 Europeans in 1901 whereas there were only 133 last year. An increase of \$136,664 due to the enlistment of

LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-day is the 36th anniversary of the birthday of H. I M Nicholas I. B. Myselfe. MR. J. R. Wood has been appointed a meliver of the Squatters' Board, vice Mr. F. J. Badeley.

A MEMORIAL of re-entry by the Government according to the law.

SEVERAL lots of Crown land in various localities in the New Territories are advertised for sale at Taipo, on Monday next.

THE Hon, Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G., has been re-appointed a member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years from the 18th instant.

His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the E. Menagh to be chief storekeeper in comection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British

"I saw the wood lying on the road and I picked it up," said a coolic at the Magistracy, this morning, when charged with stealing a piece of hardwood from Sang Lee's works, at the leak, yesterday. The Inspector said that defendant was the turncock at the Peak, and had leen employed for a long time. Mr. Hazeland discharged defendant with a caution.

MR. James Macdonald, Government maine surveyor, has been appointed to approve an certify on his behalf, from time to time the position of any disc indicating the load-linfant any alteration thereof, on all British or Conial ships registered in the Colony, (except hips under 25 tons, pleasure yachts, ships not rading or plying for hire and ships employed slely

IT is notified that Thursday, the 24th fay, being a public and a Bank holiday undo the Victoria Day Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinanci No., 14 of 1903); will be observed as a Goverment holiday. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 4th une

INSPECTOR Lawrence, of the Naval Yal police, proceeded against a coolie, at the ligitgoods, yesterday, the property of the Admalty. The Chinaman pleaded guilty, and hisWorship sentenced him to be exposed in the ocks for six hours, and to undergo three locks imprisonment with hard labour.

A PLANTATION of pine trees, situated hist of Nam She Wat, Ping Shan District, will sold by public auction at Ping Shan Police Lition between the heinousness of the offences so on the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. Particularlis to that he was able to find one set a dollar's the exact position of the trees and other cessary information may be obtained by blication at the Ping Shan Police Station, A is subject to the condition that the sucasful competitor shall obtain a forestry licencer the would be sufficiently large to meet the \$75 plantation, and he shall comply with tillules [36-1 fine. But is it conceivable that a gambler printed thereon.

would be restrained from gambling by the | TAOTAI Wen, one of the most influential man-

age of 26 days.

WE regret to announce that a telegram was received in the Colony to-day stating that Mr. A. A. Pacheco, Consul for Italy and Siam in Macao and a prominent solicitor in that city Bright's disease.

THE revenue of the Postal department for lasyear amounted to \$414,833.19, being an increase of \$6,379.27. Under expenditure there, is very heavy increase of \$268,692.69 due, principally to the final settlement of the claim of the Imperial Post Office against this Colony for the share of subsidy to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, from 1st February, 1898 to 31st January, 1905.

638,977 registered articles and parcels were dealt with in the Hongkong General Post office, an increase of 39,919, with an average of 2,041 on each working day, as against 1,914 on the last annual returns. The greatest number

Victoria and 6 in Kowloon. The number of articles posted in these, during 1905, was 192,170, as against 66,746 in 1904, and 48,110 in 1903. This is a complete justification, writes the Postmaster General, of the appointment of special messengers to clear these boxes instead of leaving that duty to postmen whose punctuality had to be sacrificed to the varying demands of deliveries.

THE claim put in by Mr. John . Hastings for one chest of morphine, seized in the Kowloon godowns on March 6th and 7th last, and which was adjourned sine die by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the request of Mr. Hastings, came on for hearing at the Police Court this forenoon. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the opium farmer, and Mr. John Hastings represented his client, Chinaman from Shanghai. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

SUMMER has arrived. It is officially notified in the Army Orders to-day that punkahs may be taken into use forthwith. But there are restrictions. The married men are not allowed to have punkahs pulled in their quarters during the day time; that privilege is reserved for the night, so that although the clerks in the milttary offices may chew their penholders in the breeze generated by the punkahs, the harassed soldier's wife must sizzle in the sweltering healof the noon-day without so much as a cooling

THE police at West Point had a rather busy time last night in trying to stop certain members of a Chinese procession passing along Queen's Road West who were burning crackers outside the Government Civil Hospital, and disturbing the patients in that institution. Their path was not strewn with roses, for when the procession arrived at this junction packets of crackers, by the score, were set alight and pitched into the side-channel, with the resul that the road was smothered in smoke. So far they were successful in their mission, but one or two rowdies who thought that the police were not minding their business, got obstreperous, and one or two started stoning the police. This did not last long, however, for Colonies, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. the arrest of a school-boy, who apparently started the affair, soon set the others to flight, and the procession was continued without ado. The school-boy in custody was removed further to No. 7 Police Station and this morning brought before the Court. He was fined \$3, and cautioned.

> OUITE an unusual gathering of friends and pupils, past and present, assembled in one or the class-rooms of Belilios Public School yester. day afternoon, to bid adicu to the headmistress; Mrs. C. J. Bateman, who has worked so loyally for the school for many years, and whose departure for home on pension is soon expected. Mr. Belilios, who was present, recalled the days gone by when he first became acquainted with Mrs. Bateman, as headmistress of the Belilios Public School, Mrs. Pateman was for a long time head of the school, she was very much liked by all, and her departure home in a few days would be alloss to many. Mrs. Bateman replied in few but appropriate words, regretting that she had to leave the school where she had worked for so long, and where she had made many friends. Other speeches were made, all regretting her departure, after which she was presented with a little present, a gift from the scholars of the school, as a memento of their esteem. Refreshments were then partaken of, and, after they had bid her farewell, the meeting dispersed.

INSPECTOR Gourlay again prosecuted Chan Yau, a fisherman, on remand, for depositing the dead body of his daughter in the harbour yesterday. This case was remanded to ascertain the cause of the child's death. The officer in charge of the case said that the child had died from plague, When defendant dumped the corpse overboard it was attached to a rope, the other end of which was fixed to the stern of his junk. It was his intention then of sailing away, and on arriving outside the harbout he would cut the rope and the body would drift away. In all probability, if the tide was contrary the body would float into the harbour. A crowd, seeing the body, assembled near the Bay View Police Station, and a policeman, who arrived on the scene, took the situation in at a glance, got into a sampan, gave chase, and arrested the defendant. Accused admitted the offence, but averred that he did not know better. Mr. A: Hazeland imposed a penalty of \$50, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

THE COLLISION CASE.

ACTION IN COURT.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning His Honour the Chief Justice, Bir Francis Piggott presiding, the case of Chan Pak Tai, owner of the junk Lin Shing Lee, and the owners of her cargo, versus the steamship Hankow was

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Muster, representing the desendant. The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, sat as assessor. The case for the plaintiff having closed as recorded in our columns flast evening, Mr. Sharp addressed the Court. Learned counsel said: At about 9.15 p.m.

on the 15th November, 1905, the steamship Hankow, belonging to the China Navigation Company Ld., while on her usual voyage from Canton to Hongkong was near Castle Peak, and was proceeding on a course about southeast by east, and at a speed of about ter knots an hour over the ground. Her regulation lights were burning brightly, and a good look out was being maintained on board of her The night was fine and clear but cloudy, a handled on a single day was 7,011. In addition | fresh breeze was blowing from about north to this, 104,313 passed through the various east, and the tide was near the end of the tively from a bank, and eight others agencies but not through Hongkong, making a flood. Under these circumstances those on board perceived a junk which proved to be the Lin Shing Lee, without any lights, nearly a mile away, and bearing about half a point on the Hankow's starboard bow. As soon as the Hankow observed her course, which was crossing that of the Hankoto from starboard to port, the Hankow's helm was ported so that the junk (if she had kept on her course) would have passed the Hankow amply clear, port to port. 'When, however, the vessels were about to pass, the junk suddenly changed her course, to port, and apparently tried to cross the Uankow's bow from port to starboard, the Cankow's engines were immediately reversed full speed, and her helm was put hard a-port, but there was not time for these measures to take effect before the junk, coming on rapidly, struck with her port bow the Hankow's port side, about 70 feet from the stern, inflicting damage on the Hankow. No light whatever was visible on board the junk before the collision, when a light appeared on her stern. regulations. She neglected to carry or exhibit the I ghts required under the Merchants Shipping Amendment Ordinance of 1905, or any light whatever. The collision was caused solely by the fault of the junk, and there was no negligence or improper navigation on the part of the Hankow. Save as aforesaid, the

A-fendants deny the allegations contained in he plaintiffs claim. As a counter-claim defendants asked judgment for the damage occasioned to the defendants' steamer, by the collision, with costs; to have an account of said damage taken with the assistance of merchants, and such other relief

as the Court should allow, Mr. Willoughby, called by Mr. Sharp, said be was second officer of the s.s. Hankow, and on the night in question was on watch. It was a cloudy night, and the moon had not risen above the hills. He suddenly saw a dark mass about a mile away on the starboard bow, and with the aid of his glasses he found it was a junk, sailing, but without any lights. No mats whatever were observed burning on the junk. There were some other junks about but they were in-land from the Hankow, and that vessel had not had to alter her course on account of them. Witness kept his glass on the junk practically all the time, as he could not see her very distinctly as the land was behind her, and he could not see her as distinctly as i she had had sky behind her. The first time he saw the light on the stern was when she the sail. Witness then gave evidence corroborative of the opening statement of Mr. Sharp, and the case proceeded to a further

> ST. ANDREW'S CHURGH. KOWLOON.

> > FURNISHING FUND APPEAL.

The following gifts received in response to the Chaplain's recent appeal are hereby gratefully acknowledged :-

'Anonymous"\$100 l. Benzeville, Esq...... 50 Mr. and Mrs. F. Clayson 50 Name not to be published H. W. Slade, Esq...... 25 A. J. S. ("Chaplain's Fees") first instalment 25 Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence 20 Mrs, Pinckney 20 "From two friends"..... 10 . Hutchings, Esq 10 Mrs. Bateson-Wright (2nd donation)..... 10 Mrs. Allen ... Also received, with, thanks, before the publication of the appeal:--

> Total received by Rev. A. J. Stevens to date\$365

Commodore Williams, R.N......\$ 10

J. A. Tarrant, Esq.....

AT the Japanese Imperial banquet recently given at the Shinjika Garden, about 80 officers who rendered distinguished services in the late war, had the honour of receiving cups of sake from the Imperial hands. Among those so honoured was one non-combatant, Paymaster Nishikawa. It appears that during the attack on Port Arthur a company pressed close to a Russian fort with the object of carrying it, but the Russians poured such a fire that advance or retreat was impossible. The Japanese hurriedly constructed defensive earthworks, where they were compelled to remain for two or three days without food. Seeing the perilous situa- lest Yokohama p.m., on 18th inst., for Victoria tion of the company Paymaster Nishikawa, and Vancouver. who was with the regiment, determined to sup- | The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China issued a testimonial to the gallant Paymaster, | 22nd inst.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE STRANDED "R'OON."

SALVAGE VESSEL DESPATCHED. Shanghai, 19th May,

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Room, which went ashore on a rock off Kotsushima Island [as reported in our telegram columns last evening] is in a dangerous position. All the passengers and crew have been safely landed and taken to Moji, sufficient caretakers being left on board.

The Japanese salvage steamer Hansa has been despatched from Nagasaki to the assistance of the

The s.s. Room is found to be in a more favourable position, and the weather conditions are favourable. H.I.G.M.S. Hansa (not the Japanese salvage vessel) is assisting in towing her off the rocks. Further particulars

to-morrow. [The s.s Room is a steel twin-screw steamer of 8,133 registered tonnage, built in 1902, by J. C. Tecklenberg, at Bremen, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. Her length is 453.9 feet, breadth 55.8, and depth 36 feet, and she is registered in Bremen. The above telegram was kindly furnished to a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph by Messrs. Melchers and Co.-Ed., H.K.T.]

THE BITER BIT. TWO RICKSHA COOLIES AND A # TEN-CENT PIECE.

An amusing story of how one ricksha coolie fooled another of the tribe is related by a corres-The junk neglected to keep a proper look-out; pondent who witnessed the incident. A gentleshe neglected to keep her course, as required man who was bound for Kowloon was driven by article 21 of the regulations for preventing to the Ferry wharf, and on arriving there he collisions at sea. The junk was navigated in | dismounted. After the careless fashion of a manner that was reckless and unsea- some people, he drew out a handful of coins manlike, and contrary to article 29 of those from which to select a ten-cent piece, but in the hurry he spilled a few into the street. Ho managed to find all the money with the exception of a twenty-cent piece. It had fallen behind him and was promptly covered by the broad, flat foot of the ricksha man. "The "fare" searched high and low for the missing money but to no avail. 'Even the coolie pretended to join in the search; he hobbled around on one foot, describing a circle, the centre being the hidden coin. I hen the ferry-boat gave a hoot, and the gentleman made a dive for it, abandoning the money to its fate. Another rickshacoolie had seen the whole performance. It was his turn now, so up he ran and shouted "halves," or words to that effect. The first puller was indignant. Had he not earned the money by the sweat of his feet? Had he not swindled the "foreign devil" in capital style? Where would the money have been now if it hadn't been for his ingenuity and craft? Who brought the passenger to the wharf anyway? And if it came to that let them fight for it. But the other was not to be won over by blandishments, chicanery or sophisms. He demanded half, that was his share, and he declared that he would not he happy till he got it. Meanwhile he interspersed his remarks with reflections on the pedigree of the swind er's parents, their habits, customs and failings, and the personal appearance of the descendant. The first coolie replied in fine style and all the elements seemed in order for a first-class "scrap." All at once the finder pretended that the reasons adduced by his riend why he should get a half share appealed to him so strongly that he would acquiesce in the proposal. Forthwith, he plunged his hand into his wallet and after much search produced a ten-cent piece. The other coolie was so flabbergasted that he could hardly believe, hauled up alongside; it was hidden before by his eyes. That anybody should give up ten cents without a fight was too much for his intelligence. Conlie No. I picked up the twentycent piece, which had lain on the ground during the squabble, and with a genial" By by, see you soon, I hope," he made off at top speed, sud-denly remembering that he had an engagement at the other end of the city. The other gazed fatuously at the coin which had been given to him. Then he walked across to the kerbstone, as if in a dream, and rang the coin on the granite slab. He rang it once; he rang it twice; he rang it three times. Then he flung back his head and howled. He filled the air with imprecations and clamour. The coin was counte feit!

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory: On the 19th at 12.5 p. The barometer has risen in Manila, and fallen over China and

The typhoon appears to be situated to the NW. of Luzon. It is probably moving towards

Pressure is highest over S. Japan. It remains low to the N. of Japan. Strong NE, winds to gales are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N, part of the

Forecast:-N. winds, moderate; fair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE Indian (Namsang) 21st inst. German (Prins Heinrich) 22nd inst. Canadian (Empress of China) 22nd inst. German (Preussen) 23rd inst. American (Mongolia) 28th inst. American (China) 30th inst. German (Prinz Waldemar) 5th prox.

The P. & A. s.s. Aragonia arrived at Yokohama on the night of the 17th inst., from Port-I land, Oregon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Japan

ply them with food, and succeeded in carrying arrived at Shanghai at 11 p.m., on 18th inst., rice through a heavy fire to the company. The and left again at 8 p.m., Saturday, for Hongbrave act was noticed by General Nogi, who kong, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

A Contradicted Report.

London, 17th May. The report that Germany had acquired Port Pulou Laut, an island south-east of Borneo, has been contradicted in the House of Commons.

The New Harbour Works at Singapore.

Mr. Churchill said, in the House of Commons, that the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had made representations against the construction of harbour works; but, as Lord Elgin was not satisfied that the representations embody the wishes of the trading community, he saw no reason for any further delay in a work which had been undertaken on the authority of experts; after prolonged consideration in England and in Singapore!

The Garter Mission. Lord Redesdale presided at the dinner of

the Japan Society.

He dwelt on the gracious reception of the Garter Mission, and said that Japan, was inmany things a century ahead of the times.

. Russia.

The Duma is discussing minutely the clauses in the address.

Speeches are limited to five minutes. Numerous extravagant proposals are made-

The United States.

The Washington Senate is angrily debat ing President Roosevelt's attitude concerning the Railway Rates Bill.

. The Democrats accuse him of duplicity and of siding with the Republicans, after making advances to the Democrats.

The Imperial Chinese Customs. Sir Edward Grey says that the Chinese Government maintains the appointment of an Administrator General of the Customs and states that, in a matter of internal govern ment, they are within their rights in giving control of the Customs.

They disclaim, however, any intention of disregarding the loan agreements of 1806 and 1898, which provide that the adminisstration of the Customs shall not be changed during their currency.

TO TORN OVER A NEW LEAF.

THE PADRE TO ARBITRATE.

·A Filipino woman came before Mr. E.A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute her husband—a watchman, on board a Canton steamer-for desettion and neglecting to support her.

His Worship-Cannot this matter be settled out of Court?

Complainant-No.

His. Worship (to defendant) --- Are you willing to take her back? -She is my wife. I wan her back. Whenever I came ashore, she is never in the house, in fact, I was told that she made it a point to hide in other people's houses when I am ashore.

His Worship (to complainant)-Are youwilling to go back?-No, I'm not. I want to be put in the Convent.

His Worship-No, no, no. You must go back -If he is willing to turn over a new leaf, bring home his wages at the end of the month, and behave like a man should do, I will return. Are you a Roman Catholic? - Yes,

Who is your priest?-I go to the cathedral and have no particular father-either Padre Spada or Padre Marie.4 .*

I had better remand the case to allow the priest to see the parties.

Inspector Hanson was called to accompany the parties to the Cathedral to see their priest, and to try to bring matters to some settlement,

GAMBLING RAIDS.

AT HUNGHOM.

At about three o'clock vesterday afternoon, the police at Hunghom executed a gambling raid at No. 50, Berkeley Street, Hunghomand effected the arrest of nineteen men. Evidence was heard at the Magistracy torday to the effect that the door of the premises was open when the officers arrived. A lukong entered the flat and watched the game for several minutes before the signal of " rush the house" was given. The gamblers used European cards to play ngan pai. The third coolie won this hand and collected the stakes, which amounted to \$2, twenty cents of which he threwin the "kitty" as commission for the house. The first man had to answer a charge of being the leader and keeper of the house, while the remainder were charged with gambling. sergeant, who conducted the case, said that defendants were mostly dock hands; the first defendant had already been convicted for a similar offence, while a few of the defendants had as much as \$60 in their pockets. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined the first two defendants \$75 each, the others having to pay \$3 apiece.

Sergt. Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, also made a raid last night at No. 3, U. Lok Lane, West Point, and left the premises with cleven gamblers, most of whom were street coolies, who were playing ngan pai. The defendants appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning. The first two coolies were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with gambling on the premises. Evidence was led. His Worship tound the first two defendants not guilty on the charge of keeping a common gaming house. All the defendants, however, were convicted of gambling and were fibed \$2

AT WEST POINT.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

REPORT FOR 1905.

Mr. F. J. Badeley, the superintendent of the Fire Brigade, has issued the annual report for his department for 1905. We gather therefrom that there were 32 fires and 77 incipient fires during last year, as against 57 and 64 in 1904. The estimated damage caused by fires was \$327,425.00 and by incipient fires, \$1,708,00. The brigade turned out 48 times during the year. There was an intermittent supply of water in the mains from 27th February to 28th March, during which period sea water was used as much possible in order to save the fresh water. Three fires occurred in the harbour during the year,

There were two prosecutions for arson. The irst was in connection with the fire at No. 168. Hollywood Road, where ten persons lost their lives. Two men were arrested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The second was in connection with the fire at No. 462, Des Voux Road West. Two men were airested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to seven and five years' imprisonment espectively.

The conduct of the brigade has been good. The deputy superintendent (Captain Lyons) returned from leave on 15th February. During his absence Mr. Hallifax acted for him

> JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

Mr. Hadano, Director of the Mitsui Bank contributes an article to the Tokyo Leonomist in which he endeavours to defend the Japanese against the charge of commercial immorality made against the merchant class particularly. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, says Mr. Hadano, recently publish ed an article in the Tanherya in which he de ploted the low standard of commercial morality among Japanese, and remarked that the mor reliable character of Chinese merchants is wel recognised by foreigners. "I have often heard talk of this description from foreigners," contiques Mr. Hadano, "but it is rather astonishing that the allegation should come from the Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Now that the Government and people me engaged in the introduction of foreign capital for the development of commerce and industry, such atterances as made by Mr Matsuoka, reflecting on the credit of Japanese merchants, will have a most pernicious effect on Japanese commercial credit. As a matter of fact, however, not only are Japanese mer chants not so disreputable as represented, but they do not fall below Europeans and Americans in point of commercial credit,

The progress of credit among Japanese business circles of late years may be gathered from the remarkable increase of the cheques in circulation as handled by the clearing houses, The following are the number of cheques that passed through the clearing houses at Tokyo and Osaka during the last few years :-

1900 Y1,405,449,663 ¥ 523,552,744 1,168,602,071 528,121,077 1901 1,350,791,666 665,659,705 1903 1,562,636,913 811,287,076 1904 1,854,392,957 898,682,666 is shown above, the steady increase in the number and amount of cheques in circulation is proof of the stability of the credit of Japanese

merchants. It is absurd to say that the commercial credit of Japanese is below that of no banks in China, the only institution doin business similar to that of banks being ex change houses. The latter, however, can hardly bear comparison with the Japanese banks in respect to their stability. The Mitsui Bank for instance, possesses deposits amounting to '51 millions yen, but it is doubtfal whether any Chinese exchange house has as mucl as to millions of deposits. Moreover, the

Chinese have not yet learned how to employ money. The property of many wealthy Chinese is represented either by merchandise or rea estate. This is an undeniable proof of the low estimation in which commercial credit is held in that country. "The existence of a large number of public

companies in Japan is another proof of the stability of Japonese credit. The management of these companies is entrusted to directors in whose integrity and ability implicit confidence is placed. In China, however, the establish- light. ment of companies is rare. A cotton spinning company at Shanghai, started by Chinese, which was losing every year, has begun to pay good dividends since it has been placed under lapanese management. At Shanghai, Japanese busines, methods are admired by Chinese and other foreigners as a model of efficient management. The ready and willing manner in which paper money is offered and accepted in Japan instead of specie will also go to prove the stable nature of commercial credit. Although paper money is issued by the Bank of Japan, under Government supervision, its credit would not have been so firmly established without the feeling of stabilit among business circles. In my opinion; the t lk about the lack of commercial morality of Japanese merchants must have originated among foreign residents in Japan and been scattered broadcast abroad. The former British' Consul at Nagasaki and Bishop Awdry, must have drawn their inspiration from the foreign residents in Japan to hold the opinions they do.

be taken up and echoed by a responsible Gover: ment official, " Many of the foreign merchants in Japan do of not know the real state of affairs in this country, They do not mingle with Japanese socially nor can they speak the language sufficiently well as to really understand the country and to admit Japanese. They merely keep un relations with Japanese through the medium of the banto and the guide. banto, as a class, are not men of

But it is ridiculous that such allegations should

education and their reputation is by no means spotless. In the case of delivery of tion is not to the private interests of the banto he would not hesitate to misrepresent the facts of the case to his employer as if the Japanese the contract, "The story is implicitly believed by the employer, and thus the allegation of the want of commercial morality among Japanese finds its way abroad.

"The amount of our foreign trade has reach. | chapter on the "Etiquette of Bridge", in which | ed 700 million yen, and this could not have is laid down what a player may and may not been obtained had Japanese, merchanes lacked do, a chapter which should be read, marked, credit. While foreign merchants are denouncing the morality of Japanese, the business of ling player before he or she attempts to take. lower, the country is being fast transferred from their hands into those of Japanese. Foreign firms well arranged as a book of reference, and, as at Kobe and Yokohama enjoy no longer the | no Bridge-player should be without it, it should reported. prosperity of former years. It is unfair to command a ready sale. It is to be had of attribute to Japanese all the irregularities that | Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld., in Hongkong, | heavy decline is noted. This count at present are sometimes found in trade."

LECTURE UN BARTHQUAKE.

EMINENT SCIENTIST'S ODSERVATIONS.

The assembly hall of the Philppines Normal schools, Manila, at the exposition grounds, was filled last evening, says the Cablenesus of 16th occasion being a lecture of Father Jose Algue, director of the Manila observatory, on "Earthquake," Father Algue is a scientist and educator of world-wide reputation, thoroughly familiar with the subject upon which he spoke which is of special and timely interest now, in view of the San Francisco catastrophe, and when news is coming daily from every side about the amount of destruction to life and property done by these terrific phenomena. Lecture was held under the auspices of the Teacher's Vacation Assembly and delivered in English, which language Father Algue commands

The audience followed Father Algue's observations with close interest and showed their appreciation of the distinguished scientist's effort by liberal applause at the close of his one hour lecture, which was supplemented by a number of stereoptican views, the slides of which had been specially prepared by the

The eminent lecturer said in part: "Seismology, only since a few years ago, has geophysics. In fact, to speak only of the East in the year 1865, when the Manila observatory was founded, the four seismographs in the Far East were set to operation and since that time all and the records are kept on file in that institution. Ten years later, when the central meteorogical observatory was founded in Tokio, the seismograph began to take systematic records [io-day : of the earthquakes in the chief towns of Japan. Scientific investigation in seismology, excepting the Jesuit observatory at Snanghai, has been almost exclusively confined to Japan and to the Philippines . . . It is impossible to deal with the whole subject in a single conference and I will confine myself this evening to the latest and most powerful branch of undern seismology. Two years ago nobody could realize the possibility of registering earthquakes at 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 or evedtro,0 o unites distance from the place of origin, which is now a'known fact. We are now , ble to register properly and systematically shocks which affect the most distant countries,

wave, or of a set of waves, of clastic compression in any direction, from vertically upwards to horizontally, in any azimuth, through the crust and surface of the earth, from any centre of impulse or from various centres. The science which deals with earthquakes is called seismology, after the Greek word seismos, which means movement. The intensity of an earthquake will, of course, depend on the strength of the impulse. The most popular division of earthquakes is that of sensible and insensible carthquakes, which almost agree with the other more scientific macro-seismic or sensible earthquake, and micro-seismic motion or insensible earthquakes. This holds good for "Take the deposits in the Japanese banks as I the place of origin. Now a very severe earthan example. Practically speaking there exist quake in the place of origin becomes microseismic at a distance. Thus the word microseismic is of very wide and general meaning because a movement may be micro-seismic either on account of the local tremor being exceedingly light, so as to be not felt, or on account of the weak waves reaching the place from a very distant, and severe centre. The first off ict of the impulse is to shake the portion of the earth affected by it and then, as the eart! is elastic, these vibrations or waves are transmitted in all directions, Some ponular instance may illustrate the different kinds

of propagation. When a stane is dropped into a pond, the waves are propagated also longitudinally. Transverse propagation is that w believe to exist in the motion of electricity and

BRIDGE. A HANDBOOK FOR PLAYERS.

We are in receipt of a copy of the first edition of the revised laws of Bridge, published and printed at the Times of Ceylon Press, Colombo. This handy little volume, Cosmofolitan Bridge, by "Red Lancer," is well got up, well expressed and well printed, and no signs of either improvement or demand was evidently aims at being the "Cavend sh " of noticeable. Some of the importers were over-Bridge. "As the author states in his prefatoria" temarks, some of the assertions he makes and the opinions he offers may not appeal to English readers and players of the game—the very fascinating game-for he writes from the stand- a good lot as reported in our last circular, are point of an observer and a player of the game | still buying at the continually declining rates, in many countries on the continent of Europe, | for they are sanguine of a spurt in the market and his cosmopolitan experience entitles him laster the slouds are over and transit is restored. therefore to write with the authority of one Market during the period instead of revising who thoroughly knows and understands his turned from bad to worse both as regards prices subject. He learnt the game in France, and off-take. It is very hard to ascertain what and subsequently played it with subjects prices the next sales would realise. many nations, and on this account he has acquired a more cosmopolitan and are far from encouraging. Heavy stocks and less insular system of play, for he claims continued heavy arrivals have greatly to answer that the finest card player the world has for the sluggishness there, and the markets are ever seen was the great French master of the pretty much in the same state as last advised, and its people. They shut themselves up in game, Deschappelles. When Bridge first be- what with further financial failures and the prea corner of the former settlements; have their came popular in England it was played on the ponderating influence of the ever-advancing own parks and clubs, into which they refuse | same lines as whist, but now the laws have | Japanese. changed and this is the raison d'etre of this little volume. Clearly, "Red Lancer" is an She did all she could in a temporary boom to authority on this game, and recognizes that its I gorge herself, to glut Hongkong and Shanghai great charm is its infinite variety; a variety, and to bring about a general impasse, the however, which renders it the more difficult to effects of which will not wear out in the near write about and describe. But he overcomes future, but are likely to be felt somewhat in the goods to a Japanese merchant, if the transact this difficulty and even adds to the variety, for learly part of the next year, and that also can after rehearsing and criticizing the ruling be possible only because Bombay is now in a laws and regulations, he gives a number serious mood to stay her hand in the speculative of illustrated hands, and then proceeds merchant was refusing to take delivery against to explain the meaning of the technical terms which slip so glibly from the lips of every Bridge-player. A novel feature of this little work and one which should appeal to all devotees of this attractive pastime, is a short

learned and inwardly digested by every intend-

a place at the Bridge table. The work is

and their branches in other ports.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

According to a Chinese gentleman resident in Honglong, considerable excitement prevails in native commercial circles at Canton, and inst., by a large and distinguished audience, the leven in Hongkong at the present time regarding the attitude alleged to be taken up by the Canton Government, in reference to the railway scheme. According to our informant," the Canton Government is secretly plotting to get the Canton-Hankow rallway constructed by the Government, and it is feared that, should this become un fait accompli, there will be trouble at Canton, Our informant further says that some time ago an advertisement appeared in the native newspapers at Canton calling the shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway to meet at the Yuk Sin Tong on the 10th day of the 4th moon, in order that the chief manager and directors might be elected. Without any notification to the contrary, it is said, the meeting was held on the 1st day of the 4th moon, and ninety shareholders alone knew of the alteration in the date of the meeting and attended. However that may be, the meeting was called and an ex-compradore of Hongkong, who is also alleged to be a hankrupt, was elected by 150 votes-there were only 90 persons present-to be chief manager. This man is stated to be unpopular among the merchants in China, and his appointment to that influential position on the railway is alleged to have been through the influence of Viceroy Shum. This action is opposed by nearly every one interestbegun to be regarded as a scientific branch of ed in the construction of the line, and it is also against the Chinese Commer-Ordinance. No directors have 'yet been elected, although it, is ramoured that the Viceroy has nominated eight men for the post. This interference of the Vicerny the earthquakes in Manila have been recorded in the matter has caused great indignation among the Canton merchants and the outcome

> of the business is anxiously awaited. In confirmation of the above, the following private telegram was received in Hongkons

> "Peking, May 18 — Cantonese officials Pek

ing strongly oppose railway organisation under protection of Viceroy Shum." In consequence of the alleged high-handed methods of the Canton Viceroy, the vernacula papers at that port opened an attack on the authorities, with the result, it is said that three journals have been suppressed and the editors of others severely repri amanded. Some time last week, a new journal, calling itself the Yuet Tung Sun Po-(Kibanglung News) was spring upon the public, but it is said that it has not "caught

on." This newpaper, rumour says, is being run by the Cantonese authorities and the attitude it has taken up against certain persons interested in the welfare of the railway, is very hostile: What the Canton people are going to do is not known at present, but it Earthquake is the movement or transit of a is certain that they will fight the matter to the bitter end in order to keep the railway under | pop**ylar c**ontrol.

> AHE SHANGHAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP. HONGKONG PLAYERS.

. If the saying he correct—and we believe i to be so to a very considerable extent—that as a map plays in a game of chess, so he will under similar circumstances play his part on the Wirger board in the game of Life, then we must indeed regard the four contestants who took part in the semi-final of the above tournsment as constituting, to put it mildly, and perhaps ambiguously, a rather remarkable quartette of personalities. It has seldom been our lot to witness such a continuous and dexterous dodging of difficulties, such carefully laid and elaborately planned pitfalls, and such skilful evasions as has been the case in this exceptionally interesting round of the Championship Tournament.

The two successful combatants to emerge from this last contest are Mr. P. C. de Souza who defeated Mr. Hanson after an exceptionally hard fight, and Mr. Montalto de Jesus who succeeded in beating Mr. Hunnex in a somewhat unexpected manner, Messrs Souzi and Jesus have already played one of the five games which are to decide the championship, victory falling to the former. Mr. Jesus made an exceptionally brilliant attack, more daring than enduring however, owing to a most amazing blunder which cost him his Queen This practically finished the game, though even apart from this unfortunate oversight, his attick was practically spent, and the game had assumed a slight but evident advantage in favour of his ever-alert opposent,-Sport and

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated (8th instant, Messrs Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. write:-We have nothing fresh to report in our yarn market. During the whole of the fortnight under review anxious to quit and actually sold some lots at abnormally low rates. This further alarmed the Chinese dealers, and they began interselling their holdings even at a greater decline. The foreign mer hants, who had re-purchased

News from the Northern Ports and Shanghai

Bomb ty is now showing returning wisdom, market, and the mills there entertain no offers for business for some time to come-

Prices of some of the mills' yarn are not quoted in this circular, and it is very hard to ascertain a correct quotation at present. Market closes quiet.

No. 201.—Only selected threads changed hands at a decline of from one to two dollars per bale.

No. 16s.-A few threads fetched a dollar | Office or from the Auctioneers. No. 125,-Not much in favour; prices show I faults and errors of description at purchasers' a decline of St, and a very limited business | risk, on the fall of the hammer.

No. 105.—Sales of only two threads at a remains neglected as stocks are accumulating.

Nos. 8s. and 6s. out of favour. No business reported.

Sales reported during the past fornight:-600 bales of No. 105; 150 bales of No. 125; 75 bales of No. 16s; and 225 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1,050 bales.

Arrivals during the past fortnight:--Per stermers Gregory Apear, Laisang and Catherine Apcar (from Calcutta), and steamers Ischia and Oceana (from Bombay) of about 11,800 bales for this port and about 10,630 bales for

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. Unsold Stock:—Estimated at about 79,000

Uncleared stock: - Estimated at about 45,000

Local Yarn.—No business reported. Japanese Yarn.-No business reported. Cotton-Rather quiet; a small parcel of 24 bales fetched \$22} per picul. Exchange: - We quote to-day as under: at Rs. 157 per centa Demand

_,..Sh, 2,1½d,≃\$ 2,1 5/16d.-\$ Demand OFFICE OF STATEMENT Tri-day's quarannus are as tuttivet. --

ANOTHER new arrival from Canton lared badly at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that while a policeman was on his beat in First Street, West Point, at midnight yesterday, he saw a ragged coolie about twenty yards ahead of him. He kept an eye on the coolie and seeing him linger, walked up and inquired what he was doing abroad at that time of the night. The constable got no reply, the accused showing the officer a clean pair of heels. A chase ensued, and the Chinaman was: captured. At the police station he said he had only just arrived from Canton; he had no place of abode, and no money. He was charged with being a vagrant at the Police Court this morning, and Mr. F. A. Bazeland sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and

To-day's Advertisements.

six hours' stocks.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

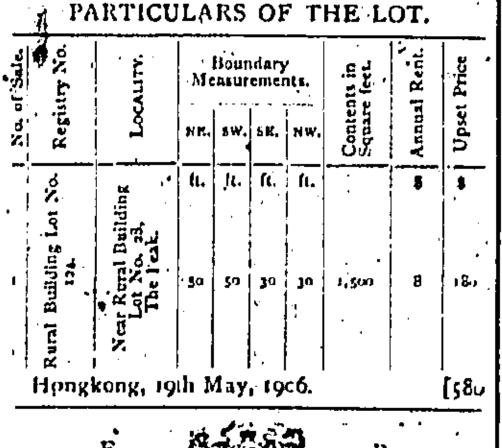
DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Rural Building Lot 28, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years,.. PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Megantements.

្តីគឺ ក្តីណ As per sale plan. 16,830 | 38 | 84v Hongkong, 19th May, 1966.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Rural Building Lot 28, The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75



PUBLIC AUGITON. THE Undersigned have received instructions

PUBLIC AUČTION,

MONDAY. the 28th May, 1906, at 11 A.M., at ARMY ORDNANCE STORES. Queen's Road East, THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT STORES

at the Arsenal Yard :-

AXLETREES, BOLTS and NUTS, IRON SAFES or PORTABLE MAGAZINES, WHEELS, COPPER SCALES, VICES, LEATHER STRAPS, OLD BRASS, GUN-METAL, COPPER, WHITE METAL, ZINC, STEEL, CAST, WROUG IT and GALVA-NISED IRON, LEATHER, BLANKETS, TENT DUCK, TARRED and PLAIN CAN-VAS, ROPE, DOOSOOTIE BUNTING. WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOL, IRON DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS. PACKING CASES, &c., &c., &c. A large quantity of OLD BRASS.

A quantity of Old and Part Worn CLOTHING. Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance TERMS OF SALE:-Cash' on delivery. All

All lots to be cleared within 48 hours. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON

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\$70 CASH

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OR \$385 CASH.

GREAT STRENGTH AND SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IN THE

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CORRESPONDING TERMS.

PIANOLAS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

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GENUINE

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

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Case 12 Bottles,

AGENTS-

WINE MERCHANTS. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 12th May, 1906,

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

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OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

For		ST VV ALICD. Steamer -		TOUSAIL
VICTORIA, SEATT all PACIFIC CU	LE, TACOMA, A	id) W.Costentok "-		ioth June.
NAGASAKI, KOB	E and YOKOHAM	ia)		,-
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TACOMA, SEATTI PACIFIC COAST	.E. VICTORIA a	nd (KEEMUN ".	**** **********************************	r6th June

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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FOR		STEAMERS.	To S	SAIL.
MANILA		"TEAN" *	22nd	May:
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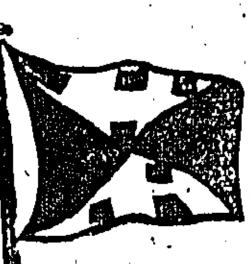
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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers netween Hongkong and Manila,—Saloon amidships—Electric Light-Perfect C sisine-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

MANILA CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.				
'RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 26th May				
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	11	SATURDAY, 2nd June at Noon.				
1		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,				

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

HONGKONG-NE

STEAMSHIP

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ANGLO SAN	NON"	ather informa	tion apply to	, .	Beginning of July.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

NOTICE. Ansurance.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

GERMAN FIRE INSUR-ANOE COMPANY OF HAMBURG. THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER,

Honghong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Houghous, goth September, 1901.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

STEAM TO CANTON. THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers" Captain "KWONG CHOW"...1,309......T. R. MEAD

"KWONG TUNG"...1,238.....R. RAMSEY. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30

o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted)... These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins. Passage Fare-Single Journey ...\$4

ALSO . Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.

returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 1st Class single \$2 with cabin \$3.00. ... réturn \$3 ,, FARES: and Class single \$1, return ... 1.50.. Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each. The Wharf in Hongkong is at the Western

end of Wing Lok Street. SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD-and YUEN ON S.S. CO. L. Phone. No. 8, Queen's Road West Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

HUNGKONG-MAUAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAL" Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

I'HIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on L Week Days, at 7.33 A.M. and on Sundays Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,

if tide perintly. FARES :- Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; and Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents. On and after Sunday, 29th inst., inclusive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates :-- ist and and Class, Single, 62; Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3 Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 conts; Re-

turn; 80 cents. All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal. First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday)" on production of the Return Hait Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street. SAM WANG Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 22nd instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Honokong, 18th May, 1906. FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship, "ORANGE BRANCH,"

will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK abor the 2nd June. To be followed by

S.S. "VINE BRANCH," 3,442 Tons. For Freight, etc., apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Hangkong, teth May, 1906. EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM. SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

"_ "EASTERN,"

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light. A stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. "For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"BENMOHR." Captain Webster, will be despatched as above, The Steamer is in throughout by Electricity. on or about 4th June. Eff Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

📑 🟋 🍜 Steamship 🦠 TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO ... CHIPSHING * .. TUESDAY, 22nd May, 4 P.M. S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA......FOOKSANG ...FRIDAY, 25th May, 3 P.M. 1 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton

and Labuan. † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtsie Ports. * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON, OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ORECON	RAIL ROAD	AND NAVIGAT	ION COMPANY.
Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight
"ARARIA"	4.483	Metzenthin	May 22nd.
"APACONIA"	c. ro8	Emst	june 11th
"NICOMEDIA"	4.370	Wagemann	june 21sti
4100111111111	4,070	.Feldtmann	July 14th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent. with or apply to

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamen Land.

"OCEANA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being-landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where; each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo :-From London, Marseilles, &c., ex S.S. Moldavia and China. From Calcutta, ex S.S. Somali. From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.

S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

4 P.M., will be subject to rent. . . . 344... No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consigner's

and the Company's representative at an ap-"pointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. R. A. HEWETT, " Superintendent.

Hongkong, toth May, 1906.

Consignees. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PESHAWUR," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:-From London, &c.

From Italy.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, at

. No Pire Insurance will be effected by me in any casa whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' the Company's representative at an

appointed hour. & All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendeat Houghong, 15th May, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOCK AND NIKOLAJEWSK.

THE Steamship "STANDARD."

Captain Bull, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA:

HONGKONG-SWATOW-BANGKOK LINE.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK. THE Chartered Steamship

"CHILDAR."

Captain H. Nilsen, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant,

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 14th May, 1906.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be

obtained No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chased, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANC AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ACILIA,"

Captain Schülke, having arrived from th above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored

at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be lest in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. S.S. "SALAZIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Dordogne and Charente, from Havre ex s.s. Charents, and from Bourdeaux ex s.s. Cambrai, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained I immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected..

Agent.

Consignees.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

PAMINE RELIEF WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE." Sir,-Up to date 562 children from the famine region have been received at the Okayama Orphanage. Many of these were in an exceedingly forlors condition, and as they came in must cases from the very poorest families in the afflicted region were far below the average of Japanese children in health, cleanl ness, and intelligence.

Including 370 children previously enrolled, the Okayama Orphanage now cares for 932 society waifs, and 300 more are expected. shortly. The patience, pluck and spirit of unceasing toil manifested by the workers of this brave hearted institution to meet such an emergency cannot be over-stated. Cottages have been bought or built, large quantities of

Special gifts are coming in from all over the world. One of the most interesting of these was a cheque for the equivalent of £500, sent by Mr. K. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan. His accompanying letter stated that the money came from an English friend who desired no name to be announced in

Our immediate needs are Y 100 a day for food, Y100 a day for other supplies, clothing, mosquito-nets, school-books, and an improved industrial outfit.

of eye troubles among the famine children here. The improvement—physical, mental, and moral-effected in a few weeks time is something astonishing, and greatly encourages Mr. Ishii and his associates in their altruistic.

Spending a day in Kobe recently I easily collected Y327 from some of her generous citizens. I am sure many others upon whom

more convenient may leave the money at the International Bank, where a subscription list will be found. In either case the contribution

J. H. PETTEE.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN. LARGE INCREASE OF COMPANIES. Returning to the subject of Japanese indus-

increased to 1,904 companies. Of these those relating to manufacturing industry are as fol-Paid-up capital. Y168,000 Y168,000 Chemical making..... 16,000 Aerated water 450,000 600,000 Beer brewing 16,000 10,000 Box making 25,000 25,000 Dycs

29,200,000 20,200,000 Our Tokyo contemporay states that there are four foreign ship-building firms in this country,

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

Japan's assertion that the war against Russia in Manchuria was fought for the preservation of the integrity of China and the independence of the Hermit Kingdom of Corea, the San Francisco Chronicle says, is being exposed by her own Government as the shallowest kind of a pretence for the carrying out of her town aggressive plans of expansion under the cover of national philanthropy. The Japanese Government is, in fact, demonstrating to the world that it was no more inspired by philanthropy toward China in the war with Russia than any of the Western governments have been in the wars in which they have engaged and at whose close the victor has invariably exacted territorial and other concessions as the price of

The paternal protectorate established over Corea has been converted, to all intents and purposes, into Japan's absolute sovereignty over the kingdom. In all, except in name, the Hermit Kingdom is to-day a Japanese province. Japan is policing the country, directing its domestic affairs, controlling its foreign relations, collecting its customs and disbursing its revenues, and exploiting its resources for her own benefit. And, according to the statement just given out in Washington by the Japanese Legation, Japan is dominating the affairs of not only the leased territory in Manchuria surrendered by the Russians under the terms of peace, but, also, all of that part of the province outside of the leasehold which her troops occupied before the treaty was signed. She is, however, beginning to carry out, apparently in good faith, the principles of the open door, which she morally obligated herself to do in her antebellum representations to other nations interested in the trade of the Orient, by opening a number of ports in Cores and Manchuria on May 1st, Moukden on June 1st and Talien. wan as soon thereafter as possible. But, in doing so, she is ignoring China's relations with Manchuria as completely as she is those of the Corean, Government in the direction of the

G. DE CHAMPEAUX.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1900,

AND MANILA.

any case whatever.

OKAYAMA ORPHANAGE AND

bedding and clothing prepared, and the run-ning expenses have trebled.

connection with the matter.

There are 80 cases of measles and over 100 service.

I did not have time to call will be glad to lend. a hand to assist the Okayama Orphanage in carrying this heavy burden suddenly laid upon Any such may send remittances to me by bank draft or post-office money-order, or it

will be properly acknowledged and used. Yours for the children,

Okayama, May 8th, 1906.

tries, a noteworthy feature in the industrial world of Japan is the steady increase of factories established and run by foreigners. In 1894, according to the Taiheiyo, the number of these companies was only 74, which four years later had increased to 717. In 1904 they had further

450,000 450,000 Printing 35,000 Laundry 166,130 166,130 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice Brush making 20,000 Sawing machines 20,000 2,000,000 Cork manufacture..... 2,000,000 65,230,000 · hipbuilding 60,230,000 Kerosene mining

> and four companies interested in oil-mining. We doubt the accuracy of the figures, however, especially those relating to ship-building.-Japan Chronicle.

SHE IS NOW THE DOMINANT POWER IN THAT CHINESE PROVINCE.

affairs of the Hermit Kingdom,

THE KING'S CHINESE.

In the lands of our King live some millions of loyal Chinese. A lemon-coloured Sphinx, slightly animated,

but possessing a bewildering facial restraint; a being in whom there are neither morals nor truth, and no sense of reverence (except for his wicked pigtail)—this is probably the man-inthe-street's rough-and-ready and pitiably untrue impression of the Chinaman. And the Chinaman knows it-and smiles. Had he not his poets and philosophers when white men were savages? He feels he can afford to smile. And let me tell you the smile of a Chinaman makes the wise man think

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST. Shiploads of Chinese are disembarked at the Tanjong Pagar Docks, Singapore, every year. They are sinkehs, coolies. Mostly they are indentured, and their only assets are physical strength and brain. They leave behind them the graves of their ancestors (everyone knows what ancestor worship means to the Chinaman. and they worship in the new land the great god Chance. At first they are mere hewers of wood and "rawers of water or (more probably) !"rickshaws"-but some emerge. Under British rule they find incentives to advancements. Mandarins no longer oppress them. What they carn' is their 'own. There is a protector of Chinese, to whom they may always turn; there are courts where they fire on equal footing with Towkay and even the white man. Such is the

rule of the West, and beneath, its beneficence

forest tree. From coolie to petty trader is generally the first step. A Chop is formed. Supposing our emerged coolie has for his name Tan Ji Toh. That would be the last name under which he would trade. He would choose, say, Chop Chin Hoa Heng, or anything else that was clusive, and put in his female relatives as partners, and, if misfortune fell, leave a fascinating riddle for the official assignee. A Chinese Chops' "Who's Who would be a godsend to British traders. But we will imagine that all goes well—that

in spite of the reckless credit which German firms give for goods that they cannot sell in their own country and in this way cut out the Britisher in his own Colony-we will imagine that our ex-coolie and newly-fledged merchant progresses.

He in turn kets in his coolies, and you may be sure that they are relatives of his and from I his own village in China. He has a wife in China to whom he regularly remits, but he has another in the Straits. Up till now he has lived in the Chop house; but with prosperity he removes. A compound villa in Tanglin, with huge lions on the pate-posts, has caught his eye. He has a gharry too, drawn by a highstepping Australian pony, with a dashing Malay syce to drive it. He becomes fat-sometimes very fat-but although he joins a Chinese club and drinks much brandy practically neat. and gambles as only a Chinaman can, he still, as a rule, keeps his eye on the main thingthe making of money. He takes to gold spectacles, but invests in tin. He has a pleasure house some miles way in the plantations. but he keeps his cunning eye on the gambier plants, and I pity the coolie who scals his cocoanuts. He develops a soul for music, and buys a gramophone, but he asks his friends to come and gamble with him to the strains of "Soldiers of the Queen," and if their losings do not pay for the entertainment, it is only his ·luck that is out. He is, first and f remost, the most superstitious man God has made, and luck is the touchstone of his happiness.

THE DUDE A Chinaman simply must have a son. If he does not come by one in the ordinary way of nature, he buys one. I have known impoverished folk sell a son in order to promote a lawsuit. The son begins life gallantly. In his father's gharry he is driven to Raffles School, where he has before him a curriculum of which an English grammar school would be proud. "Like father, like son," is as true of the Chinaman as of any one else-only the son is brought into closer contact with Western ideas and temptations than the father was. The father spoke his Chinese dialect and Malay, and perhaps a little English. The son speaks all three, and exceedingly well too.

Probably as soon as he has left school he marries. His wife is a Straits-born Chinese girl. The ceremonies last for weeks, and Europeans are invited on a given day. The tiny bride comes before them arrayed in jewels, looking vory frightened. The boy-husband is presented to the guests by the bride's father, and is | Ameer, for Calcutta. full of assurance. What happens? The son either goes into business and works, or he plays the dude. The majority do the former, but the others are so amusing that they should be noticed: On the esplanade in the evening the dude finds his paradise. A great carriagewith a fearful and wonderful coat of arms painted as big as a saucer, and with bright polished metal work wherever it can be placed -drawn by a dashing pair outrageously caparisoned—that is the dude's ambition—not forgetting, if you please, servants in livery, gaudy enough to delight the King of the Red

Indian's himself. Diamond rings in plenty are a passion with him; he never rides, but no self-respecting dude would be seen without a pad; and a Panama hat, gold spectacles, and the newest of brown leather boots complete the outfit. In time, of course, he, as likely as not, gets into the toils of the chetty money-lenders. Then, indeed, Greek meets Greek, but the Chetty generally wins, and our dude, falling from his golden pinnacle, lives hazardously, and, we will hope, just within the law.

The vast majority of the Chinese in the Straits are, however, very different from the Park, Mr. Hartigan, Miss Merchant, Mrs. dude I have just described. There are very many good and sound Chinamea, and I would as soon accept their word as that of any Britisher I know, They attain to positions of trust and dignity. They may become members of the Chinese Advisory Board, of the Municipal Commission, and the Straits Legislative Metcalf, Mrs. J. H. Nicholls, Messrs. E. E. manta. 8th May-Radnorshire, Indrant, Den Assembly. Many of them are the soul of enterprise and thrift and public spirit. The tin mines of the Federated Malay States are largely Chinese-owned, and mines which white men have abandoned are being successfully worked by Chinamen to-day. It is believed that the Straits will be the world's greatest rubber-producing country. It was a Chinaman who was one of the first to launch out into this great · industry, and he did so on a scale that did credit at once to his courage and foresight.

CHINESE, BUILDERS OF EMPIRE. The Chinese are passionately loyal to the King and country of their adoption. They obey the laws which they have a voice in making ; they have a corps in the Volunteers, and a very smart corps too; they subscribe most generously to every public movement. Only the other day, principally through Chinese munificance, was a school of medicine inaugurated, and a school of mining will probably be established under the same conditions. Within the last month or two a Chinese Towkay has provided the entire funds for a Pasteur Institute, and scholarships and the like can be traced to the same land strong NE, wind, thence to port mode-

The Chinese in the Straits are essential to us, and we are indispensable to them. In the mixes, the plantations, and the towns white labour would be impossible. Climate and expense are two grounds for this proposition. Chinese, therefore provide the labour and produce for us the lion's share of our revenue. We give them in turn, and for the first time in their history, honest rule and ljustice before the law. And they vastly appreciate us. anglishmen alone do they call white men (Orang Putch); our German friends are merely Orang German and the Dutch are Orang Blands. The Chinese are assimilating our institutions, too, and some of them are even shearing off their pigtalls. The only tragic features of affairs in the Straits are the destructive invasion of privileged German traders, and the over-growing less of coast-trading craft to the British flag. But that is another story.

-G. E. RAINE in Daily Mail.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	1 '
London—Bank T.T.	
Do. demand	2/1 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight'	2/1 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	, , , , , , , , , 2,66
America-Bank T.T.	
Grimany—Bank T.T	2,16
In lia T.T. Do. demand	1574
Do. demand	158
Shangbai - Bank T.T	
Singapore T.T.:	., 11 % prem.
lapan-Bank T.T.	103}
Java-Bank T.T.	127
Buying,	, ',

the East blossoms richly like the flower of the 4 months' sight L/C.....2'1 13/16 6 months' sight L/C.....2/1 15/16 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ... 52 a months' sight 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/2 1/16 4 months' sight France2.70] 4 months' sight Germany......2.22 Bar Silver 31 1/16 Sovereign......9.43

Shipping.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, D. Hentz, 18th May,-Hoihow 17th May, Gen.-J. &

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 982, Finlayson, 18th May,-Hoile 14th May, Sugar.-B. & S. Solva, Nor. 5:5, 641, J. Tellysen, 18th May,-

Bangkok toth May, Rice,—Chinese. Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 19th May, -Swatow 18th May, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Amara, Br. s.s., 1,566, C. J. Mattock, 19th May,

-Chinking 14th May, May, Rice.-J., M & Co. Calchas, Br. s.s., 4,278, O. P. Williams, 19th May,-Shanghai 16th May, Gen.-B. & S. Kiukiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, W. O. Jones, 19th May,—Canton 18th May, Gen.—B. & S. Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, H. Pahren, 119th May,

-Newchwang 12th May, Beans,-S. & Ameer, Br. s.s., 7.600, W. T. Hall, 19th May,-Kobe 14th May, Gen.-S., W. & Co.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,3Bt, J. Larsen, 19th May,-Saigon 14th May, Rice.—Angaard, Thoresen & Co. Shaohsing, Br. s.s., 1,107, F. D. Northcombe,

19th May, -Shanghai 16th May, Gen, -B. Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 19th May, -Shanghai 18th May, Gen.-C. M. S. N.

Clearances at the Harbour Office. - Procress, for Canton. Amara, for Canton. Shahiehan, for Saigon. Daifin Maru, for Swatow, Solva, for Bangkok. Bourbon, for Swatow.

Amiral de Reamont, for Haiphong. Renomme, for Haiphong. Haiphong, for Haiphong. Calchas, for Singapore. Yangtise, for Manila. Mausang, for Kudat. Loyal, for Bangkok. Chunsang, for Singapore. Halmun, for Swatow.

Departures.

Delhi, for Europe. Leosok, for Swatow. Honewan I, for Amov. . Fulham, for Batavia. Loyal, for Bangkok. Shahjehan, for Saigon. Kashing, for Tourane. Acilia, for Shanghai. Wuhu, for Canton. Chuasang, for Samarang, Zafiro, for Manila.

Passengers arrived. Per Haimun, from Swatow-Messrs, W Gallon, S. Suguira, and 114 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Tremont, from Manila-Misses Lincoln, Cairro, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Bechell and 2 children, Messrs. R. Lopez, L. T. Gibbens, C. N. Guertin, P. J. Corcoran, Mrs. and Miss Elser, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Herdman and 6 children, Miss Bucleijh, Tejosmall and W. H. Lackey.

Per Yawata Maru, for Manila and Ports-Mrs. J. M. Healey, Mrs. H. Thomson, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. D. Christie, Mr. E. S. Eby, Miss G. Dayton, Mrs. J. C. Wilford, Mr. W. G. du Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sweet, Messrs. Sakamuto, M. Iwasaki, T. Basa, S. Basa, A. F. Jadd, A. Ross, C. G. Starr, Miss Eva Cooper Messrs. A. Jadras, G. L. Spalding, Mrs. Kiku Isawa, Messrs. S. Hirota, S. Tojio and R. S.

Shipping Report.

Sir. Halmun from Swatow:-Light NI winds, calms, and fine cloudy weather.

Str. Kaifong from Iloilo :- Moderate to light winds, fine clear weather and smooth sea.

Str. Amara from Chinkiang 1-Fog from Tongting to Ockseu, thence to port moderate NE, winds and cloudy weather.

Str. Calchas from Shanghai :- Tongting to Tungyung SW. and fog, thence to Chapel' Istate, fine, clear,

Vessels in Port.

STEAMBRE. America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,460, Philip Going, 15th May, -- ian Francisco 14th April, and Shanghai 12th May, Mails and Gen.-T.

Anglo Saxon, Br. s.s., 2,671, C. Moore, 9th May, -Cardiff 16th Mar., Coal.-Admiralty. Atabia, Ger. s.s., 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 16th May,-Portland, Or. 9th April, Gen.-P. &

Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 14th May,-Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 8th May, Gen.-D. S. & Co.,

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielssen, 15th May, -- Moji toth May, Coal. -- Angaard, Thoresen & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, I. Satow, 16th May,-Tamsui via Ampy and Swatow 15th May, Gen.—O. S. K. Fooksang: Br. s.s., 1,987, W. E. Sawer, 15th May,-Calcutta 1st May, Coals,-J., M. &

Fulham, Br. ss., 2,766, H. Gow, 10th May,-Moji 5th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ld. Holstein, Ger. s.s., 900, S. Niejahr, 18th May, -Canton 17th May, Gen. J. & Co. Ilford, Br. s.s., 2,7 9, J. G. McKechnie, 16th

May, -- Moji 15th May, Coal, -- D. & Co., Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 18th May,— Haiphong 15th May, and Hoihow 17th;

Gen.-J. & Co. Lycemoon, Ger. s.s., 1,925, Th. Lehmann, 18th May,—Canton 17th May, Gen.—H. A. L. Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 8th May,-Sandakan 3rd May, Timber and

Gen.—J., M. & Co. Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1.450, C. Wolff, 13th May,-Bangkok 6th May, Rice, Meal and Timber. -Toon Fat Hong. Samsen, Ger. s.s., 1,200, Rehwaldt, 18th May,

-Bangkok 8th May, Gen.-B. & S. Standard, Nor. s.s., 894, H. N. Bull, 13th May,—Bangkok 6th May, Rice.—Auguard, Thoresen & Co.

Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 782, C. Luppi, 17th May,— Amoy 15th May, Ballast .- H. A. L. Tailu, Ger. s.s., 1,065, C. U. berfeldt, 12th April, -Swatow 11th April, Ballast.-E. A. T.

Taikosen Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,991, T. Ota, 17th May, -Moji toth May, Coal. -M. B. K. Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. T. Laing, 14th May, -Kohsichang 7th May, Rice.-B. & Co. Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,012, J. A. Martin, 16th May,-Bangkok 10th May, Rice-Wing

Tartar, Br. s.s., 2,768, W. Davison, R.N.R., 4th May, -Vancouver 3rd April, and Shanghai noth, Gen.—C. P R. Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Sommerville, 18th May,-Manila 15th May, Gen -B. & S. Tin How, Br. s.s., 2,200, Kerr, 16th May,-Cardiff via Singapore 9th May, Patent

Fuel.-Order. Tremont, Am. s.s., 9,605, T. W. Garlick, 18th May,-Seattle 9th April, and Manila 16th May, Gen. - D. & Co, Ld. Yangteze, Br., 35, 4,149, W. Cope-Lycett,

18th May,-Tacoma via Japan 18th April, Gen.—B. & S. Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,618, R. Rodger, 14th May,-Manila 12th May, Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Banca	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.	114	
	Banca	ore . P. & O. C. ore . J. C. J. L. hai C. P. R. C. M. & Co. J. C. J. L. ore . B. & S ore . S. W. & Co. bo M. & Co. P. K. C. M. & Co. P. M. & Co. P. & A. C. P. M. Co.	May o May	20 21 21 31

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND	WIKA	MPOA DOCKS.	,
U.S.S. Barry	at	Kowloon I)(
U.S.c. Bainbridge,	••	#1	
H.M.S Robin	·	11	
Suliberg	41 5	H	
Alta		H.	
Longwo	•1	11	
Hud	#1		
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Catherine Apcar	11	Aberdeen	
Lyeemoon	(Cosmopolitan	

11th inst.

Glenroy Cosmopolitan Dock OplandOld , Kiang Ping.....International Shaoshing KweiyangNew

Ships Passed The Canal.

3rd April-Benmohr, Laos, Palawan, Prins Heinrich, St. Bede. 7th April - Nichon, Caledonien, Deucalion, Gaskwar, Prinzeis Alice. 11th April-Andalusta, Nubla, Sambla, St. George. 17th April-Achtiles, Benlarie; Benlomond, Glaucus, Hyson; Oceanien, Roon, Vorones, Schuylkill, Nithedale, Aberlour, Glenstrae, St. Egbert, Tinhow. 21st April-Bayern, Peshawur, Rhipeus, Salasie, Kiev. Acilla, Heliopolio, Rasbera, 25th April-Glenesk, Kisk. 28th April-Alcinous, Baralong, Formosa, Idomeneus, Tonkin. 1st May -Ambria, Palma, Peleus, Pera, Preussen, Saxonia, Telemachus, Renavon. 5th May-Hardman, Dr. L. Gordon, Messes. C. H. Soar, Ajax, Benvorlich, Oceanien, Verona, Silesia, John Heil, G. Macdougal, D. Reaskass, Mrs. (Ger.) Prinz Regent Luitpold, Iyo Maru, Rheof Maine, Nebe, Swanley. 12th May-Armand Behic, China, Japan, Java. 15th May-Benled!, Diamed, Shimora, Macduff. 18th May-Bingo Maru, Patroclus, Tourane, Neckar,

Pring Eitel Friedrich. Arrivals at Home-3rd April-Bechuana, Antenor, Brisgavia, Zieten, Indrapura. 7th April-Pathan, Tourane. 11th April-Ping Susy, Kouang St. Oopack, Benarty, 14th April-Sumatra. 17th April-Princers Alice. Spenia, St. Bede. 21st April-Coulsdon, Benlarig, Oceanien. 25th April-Indramaye. 28th April-Achtlles, Sambia. 28th April-Nubla, 1st May-Gienstrae, St. George. 5th May-Austria, Baralong, Bayers. 8th May-Rasbera. 12th May-Peleus. 14th May-Formosa. 15th May-Bentorlich, Telemathus: 17th May-Pera. 18th May-Armand Behie, Sile. sia, (Ger.) Prins Regent Luithold,

> 10 A. DL. Barometer 20.02 Temperature Humidity Rainfallerrenerment

Post Office.

A Mail will close for :-Swatow-Per Haimun, 20th May, 9 A.M. Shanghai, Vladivostock and Nicolajewsk-Per Standard, 21st May, 11 A.M.

II A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 21st May, 1.15 P.M. Swatow, Amoy and Foothow-Per Haiching, 22nd May, 9 A.M. Siogapore, Penang and Calcutta - Per

Swatow and Deli-Per Johanne, 21st May,

Catherine Apear, 22nd May, 11 A.M. Swatow and Bangkok-Per Childer, 22nd Macao-Per Heungshan, 22nd May, 1.15 P.M. Manila-Per Team, 22nd May, 3 P.M.

Shanghai-Per Wingsong, 22nd May, 3 P.M.

Swatow Chefco and Tientsin-Per Chip. shing, 22nd May, 2 r.m. Singapore—Per Ramsay, 22nd May, 3 P.M. Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.-Per Tartar, Clarke, W. G. 23rd May, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticoria-Pe Pring Heinrich, 23rd May, 11 A.M. Macao-Par Heungshan, 23rd May, 1.15 P.M. Shanghal-Per Shanel, 23rd May, 3 P.M. Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar-Per Tillwong, 24th May, 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungsham, 24th May, 2.15 P.M. Shanghai-Per Kiuklang, 24th May, 3 P.M. Shanghai-Per Shaohsing, 24th May, 3 P.M. Chefoo and Tientsin-Per Kweichow, 24th

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per America Maru, 25th May, 11 A.M.

Manila-Per Yuensung, 25th May, 3 P.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 25th May, 12.15 P.M. Bingapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Fooksang, 25th May, 2 P.M.

Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo-Per Kaifong, 25th May, 3 P.M. Moli, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Tremont, 26th May,

Manila-Per Rubi, 26th May, 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 26th May, 12.15 P.M. Manila, Simpsonhafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne-Per Willehad, 29th May, 10 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorm-Per-

Caledonien, 29th May, 11 A.M. Shanghai, Moji, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seatlle, Wash.—Per Kaga Maru, 29th May, 3 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Colombo - Per

Sanuki Maru, 29th May, 5 P.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C .- Per Empress of China, 30th May, 11 A.M. Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,

Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth-Per Tsinan. 10th May, 3 P.M. Manila, Timor, Post Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth-Per Eastern,

and June, 10 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per-Oceana, and June, II A.M. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Scattle, Wash .- Per Minnesola, 12th June,

Europe, Se., India, via Tuticorin-Per Balasie, 12th June, 11 A.M. Thursday, the 24th instant, and Mon-

day, the 4th proxima being Public Holidays.

the Post Office will be opened from 8 till 9 a m. There will be one delivery and a collection of letters as on Sundays. All outgoing mails will be closed at 9 a.m. The Money Order Office will be entirely

closed on both days. It is hereby notified that on and from the Lloyd, Capt. C V. 6th instant, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China to Egypt and the Sudan was reduced to 4

cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. A Pillar Box has been placed at Pokfuam Police Station. It will be cleared daily at

There will be a delivery of letters at Pokfulam leaving the G. P. O. daily at 10.30 a.m.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS

OCCIDENTAL Brumfield, Mr. & Mrs. Majer, Master W. Majer, Capt. and Mrs. Colbertt, R. McGren, J. P. Cooke, G. Gillbard, Mr. and Mrs. Menagh, M. E. Munro, Miss A. and infant Gillbard, Miss L. Owen, O. E. Partz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt, Dr. M. Kollecker, Dr. Med.

Hohnel, Dr. M.

Schneider, Mr. & Mrs. T. and child Harges, Capt. & Mrs. Smend, Dr. Med. E. Hyndmann, Dr. M. Vorster, E. Vossler, Mrs. Rudolf Lack, Dr. Med. E. Williams, W. P. Losberhy, Robert

Wilder, Consul Gen., Vladivostock. 7 a.m. - - -Little, A. C. Dr. and family Logan, W. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Yowder, Mr. and Ms McKay, T. D. PEAK. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs Longridge, Rev. at Carruthers, Mr. Chatto, Miss Martin, R. Chichester, Maj. A. A. Mitchell, R. Mogiule, Mr. and M Clothier, A. N. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. Dulton, Mr. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs Ollis, F. B. Gales, Capt. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Major & M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. N W. Douglas Reynolds, F. O. Hazeland, F. A. Roberts, A. G. Jacks, Mr. Johnston, L. A. M. Sawer, Capt. and Mi Seymour, Lt. Col. at lones, Patrick Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Sinclair, A. Kaye, Major and Mrs. Skorr, Mr. Kistowsky, Mr. & Mrs. Skottowe, Mr. & Mrs.

Hongkong,

Innes, Capt. R.

joki, J. P. F.

Katich, E. A.

Laing, A. H.

Lee-Jones, J. W.

Marriott, Dr. O.

McDonagh, W. J.

McRitchie, D. G.

Miller, P. L.

Mollet, H. B.

Müller, Dr. F.

Newington, A. G.

Patcy, Mrs. E. O.

Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.

Nicholls, E. A.

Oliffe, O. C.

Packer, B. L.

Parfitt, W.

Peake, W.

Pigott, C.

Quin, J

Prior, W. R.

Reed, E. B.

RowCroft, Major

G. and child

Shea, J. J.

Spittles, J. S.

Skinn, A.

Stader, O.

Sandes, Miss F. E.

Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J.

Reid, H. I.

·R. H.

MacKenzie, H. G.

McCann, A.O.D., Capt.

Moore, Dr. W. B. A.

Latta, J.

Johnson, J. R.

Jameson, Mrs. J. W.

Anderson, Mrs. K.

Bard, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.

Bell, R.N., Engr.-Lieut. Jungins, G.

Consul for Belguim) Lackey, W. H.

Be'ilios, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, F.

Battiscombe, H. G.

Audley, J. S.

Beattle, R. B.

Brbeck, R. J.

Bissell, W. S.

Bowden, I. G.

Broughall, L.

Cattarinich, A.

Clark, M. O.

Clark, T.

Brighton, F. G.

Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.

Clarke, Mrs. T. W.

and Mrs. H. I.

Colvin, H. E.

Conrad. E. von

rane, H. M.

Davies, F. O.

Donald, R. H.

Doolittle, F. H.

Einstmann, W.

airchild, H. J.

Gest. Mrs. C. H.

Fisher, H. G.

Mrs. E.

Fischer, R.

Fuller, D.

Laok, Dr.

Knight, Mr.

Lang, Mr.

Leask: Mr.

Fletcher, H.

Cruickshank, A.

Davies, Mr. and Mrs.

P. V. and servant

Downing, Mr. and Mrs.

Forman, Mr., and Mrs.

T. C. and infant

Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, W. A.

Crook, A. H.

Clegg, R.N., Eng. Lt.

Arnold, '

CRAIGIEHURM. Idams, M. and Mrs. F. Smith, E. Grant Hollingsworth, Mr. & Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, H. J. O. Grant Smith, Porcy Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Soppa, P. Webb. Mr. and Mrs Jaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Young, J. A. imeson, P. S. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. L. TO-MORROW. Biorvliet, A. Van (Vice- Kuhn, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. S. Peter's Seamen's Church. Queen's Road, West.' Fifth Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Alcock; Te Deum, Oakeley; Benedictus, Jubilate, Ouse, ley! Hymns, 504, 406, 594 and 448.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m. Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Crotch; Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, Tucker; Deus, Hymns, 505, 487, 482 and 538. The Church launch Dayspring will call on Newborn, Mr. & Mrs. ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriate ed. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 2.m. Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Prays East on Sunday at 8 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral :- Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction,

Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. 1. Read, Mr. and Mrs. H. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point: Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai: -- Mass (Chim.), 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, Evan-Jones, Dr. and Roach, Mrs. J. S. and

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road: - Morning Service (English), 10 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:-Mass. Union Church: - Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

CHINA COAST METBOROLOGICAL REGISTER

	Addit miles at the .		Cilities Court attraction of the second	,
	Gibson, A.	Stein, A. L.	May 18th, 1906, a.m.	
ŀ	Hall, Capt. T.	Stephens, H.		
l	Harker, B. B.	Stevens, Rev. A. J.	Bar, Th. Hu. Wind	· W
ĺ	Heanley, Dr. and Mrs.	Stratton, W. F.		1
1	C. M.	Sutherland, P. D.	Vladivostock 7 a.m	·
ŀ	Helbert, Mr. and Mrs.	Tarrant, E. N.	Nemuro 6 a.m. 2941 - NW 6	-
ŀ	Н, В.	Thompson, Mr. and	Hakodate , 29.66 - w 6	
l	Hell, P.	Мтв.	Tokio , 29.74 NW 2	-
ļ	Hewett, Hon, and Mrs.	Thompson, Miss H. M.	Kochi , 29.91 0	-
l	E. A.	Unbehaun, C. H.	Nagasaki 29.99 - 0	
١	Holdsworth, Mrs. and		Kagoshima , 29.99 W 2	'i - -
ţ	maid.	Wishart, J. B.	Oshima " 29.96 0	/
١	Humphreys, W. M.	Wood, G. G.	Naha , 29.93 0	· —
I	Hunter, R.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.		. ` - ~
Į			Taihoku 5 a.m. 29.91 R 6	,
۱			Taichu ,, 29.89 - - N 2	· -
ł	KING B	DWARD.	Tainan , 29.87 N 4	: -
ļ	Alfred, Mrs. A. R.	Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J.	Koshun 1 29.82 NE 6	, <u> </u>
İ	Almond, Capt. & Mrs.	. R.	Pescadores 29.93 NE 8	; -
I	Russell	Morse, Mr. & Mrs. F. G.		, 1
١	Backhouse, J. H.		Gutzlaff 30.00 56 81 88E 2	b
1	Colaban, Mr	Moulder, Mr. and Mrs.	Sharp Peak 30 02 70 80 NR 6	,
ł	Cruickshank.	A, B.	Amoy 6.30 a. 29.90 69 90 ME 3	:] (
Į	Cunningham, Mr. and	Nursaw, E.	Swatow 9 a.m	~ 4
۱	Mrs. A.	Paine, A. E.	Canton 1 - - - - -	- -
Ì	Delaney, L. T.	Pearse, Dr. W. W.	Hongkong 10 a.m. 29.92 79 82 E 2	: 4
l	Dismukes, Mrs.	Plate, Carl	Victoria Peak E	: -
ľ		Rountree, R. C.	Gap Rock "	-∤
ı	Eddy, Miss Caroline	Rountree, Mrs. N. W.	Macao	- l -
I	Gow, J. Craham	Rutherford, T.	Haiphong	
	Hamblen, Mrs. C E.	Sakamoto, M.	Manila	- -
1	Jackson, Mrs and child	Savory, R.N. Capt. and	Bacolod 9 a.m. 89W 9	3 1
ļ	Kirby, Mrs. John	Mrs. H. W.	Hoilo 129.83 85 W 5	51 1
ı	Kornwall, Mr. & Mrs.	· Silva, R. V. de	Cebu , 29.87 84 — 8 3	<u> </u>
	A. W.	Story, G. F.	C. St. James. 10 a.m.	- -
	Kohler, R.	Swend, Dr.		•
	Kollcence, Dr.	Underwood, R. D.	May 19th, 1906, a.m.	
	Laok, Dr.	Wandres, F.		1

ալ, լ	VIRGIVOSCOCK.	7 a.m.				 ;	}	_
.	Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.53	1	-	5W	8	_
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`	Oshima	· .])	29.92		 	—	0	_
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	Pescadores	9)	20.78	-		NE	8	
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	Gap Rock				 ,			!
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	Haiphong	0	—		 —		_	.] _
rs.	Manila	"	29.76	79	92	82	1	a
			1	1				. —

Long, A. O. HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Zehrmann, H. C.

Watson, Mr. & Mrs. M. Bacolod

Weismann, Mr. & Mrs. | Ilojia

White, Dr. & Mrs. M. J. Cebu

Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. | C. St. James. to a.m.

,	NAME.	Cl.ASS.	Tons.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
The second of th	Astraea Bramble Britomart Cadmus Cherub Clio Djadem Fama Flora Handy Hart Innus Kent King Alfred Kinsha Moorhen Otter Rambler Robip Sandp per Taku Tamar Teul Thistle Virago Waterwitch Whiting Widgeon Woodcock	despatch-versol cruiser, 2nd class river gunboat sloop water tank and tug sloop cruiser, 1st class torpedo boat destroyer torpedo boat destroyer torpedo boat destroyer cruiser, 2nd class torpedo boat destroyer cruiser, 1st class river gunboat 1,700 4,363 710 710 1,070 1,00	GUNS. 40666 666 0666 148 42661266 266 4622	3,000 7,000 900 1,400 1,400 1,500 7,000 1,200 30,000 1,200 1,200 6,300 6,300 240 240 240 6,500 6,300 6,300 6,300 6,300 5,000	Commander E. La T. Leatham Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee Lieut,-Commander E. G. W. Davidsup. Lieut,-Commander W. L. Bamber Commander H. du C. Luard Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O. Captain H. W. Savory Lieut,-Commander Hughes Captain H. Grant-Dalton Lieut,-Commander H. B. Cox Lieut,-Commander R. Henniker-Heaton Lieut,-Commander W. H. Darwall Captain S. V. Y. de Horsey Captain C. F. Thursby Lieut,-Commander F. B. Noble Lieut,-Commander F. B. Noble Lieut,-Commander J. Kiddle Commander C. H. Monro Lieut,-Commander J. T. S. Lyne Lieut,-Commander J. T. S. Lyne In reserve Commodore H. P. Williams Lieut,-Commander R. Secretan Lieut,-Commander R. M. R. West Lieut,-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson Lieut,-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson Lieut,-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson Lieut,-Commander G. J. Todd	Yangtsze Shanghai Yangtsze Yangtsze Yangtsze Hongkong Yangtsze Hongkong S. American Ports Yangtsze Yangtsze Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai West River Yangtsze H'kong (Survaying) Hongkong West River Yangtsze Hongkong Hongkong Hongkong Yangtsze Labuan Yangtsze Sutveying Shanghai Yangtsze Sutveying Shanghai Yangtsze	
h fr	Woodlark		150	2	\$ \$d	Lisut-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtara

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The S.S. "CALEDONIEN," Odptain Gregori, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th

May, at I P.M. This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Néra bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports. Cargo also booked for principal places in CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

Next sailings will be as follows :-S.S. SALAZIE12th June. S.S. OCEANIEN26th June. S.S. TOURANE10th July.
S.S. TONKIN24th July.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 7th August. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906.



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"OCEANA,"

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His Majosty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hong-

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) wit be transhipped at Colonius into the Mai. steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt, due in London on the 15th July, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until a F.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 19th May, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

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EGYPT, MARSEILLES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremoni	9,606	T.W. Garlick	26th May
Lyra *!	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th July
Tremoni	9,606	T.W. Garlick	22nd Aug.

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Steamship "SATSUMA".....3ist May. "SIKH" 7th June "WRAY CASTLE".....to follow. For Freight and lurther Information, apply

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs mos respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kinpatronage and support, and desires to state tha the will be pleased to receive orders for all kind A NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuf and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chi dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroider Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most gratefu for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School who are taught by the Sisters. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Superintendent

E. A. HEWETT,

Untimations.

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HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

DEPOT FOR

EASTMAN

KODAKS, FILMS,

ACCESSOR

Telephone,256 Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION. AMATEUR WORK Re-Honghong, toth May, 1901.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

 . :		. Kannonii	Si & Co.	Correct	E QUOT ted to noon; later	alterations give	n under "Commercial Intelligence," pag	c 5.	
	Supplied by Messrs. E. S		VALUE.	·			LAST DIVIDEND.	TAMIKONIA TA NAUTAN THERRY NOITATOUG	CLOSING QUOTATION
40	BANKS.		\$125	\$125	\$9,500,000 \$9,500,000	\$1,699,777.	{L1 15/- div. and L1 bonus @ ex. 2/0 9/16} =\$16.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	(\$850 sellers London £89.15
	al Bank of China, Limited		£7	1.55	\$250,000} { £12,735} \$150,000}	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$38
,	MARINE INSURANCES. 1 Insurance Office, Limited		\$250	\$ 50	\$1,600,000} \$147,895}	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	51 %	5 360
			£15	£s	{	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 2 %	Tis. 871
North	China Insurance Company, Limited		4.		\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$331,131	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 132 for 1005	5 %	1 800
Union	Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	f250	3100	\$1,153,814 \$569,279 \$800,000				
Yangt	sze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$15,527 \$15,527 \$1,000,000	\$508,334 \$344,058	\$6 for 1/04		\$175
	Fire Insurance Company, Limited	l '	\$100 \$250	,\$20 \$50	\$229,488 }, \$2,6.6 } \$1,220,928		\$25 for 1904	1.	
China	kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited SHIPPING. and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25 \$50	- \$25 \$50	\$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941	\$6,563 Nil.	\$1\$ for 1905	1	522 sales \$40 buyers
	kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.] _	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331	124,080	St for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1909	8 %	\$25
Indo	China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	(°0,000	_	£10	一 し ねりワファイノ	£4,435 Tis. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	\$90 Tls. 62 buyers
Shan	ghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference all " Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000 100,000	5 ''", "	£ı	Tis, 40,000 {	/ 107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 7	Tls. 50 buyers 26/- \$33
	r," Ferry Company, Limited	· ('to.coo	· 210	\$5	\$24,257) Tls. 98,000	1929 		:	Tls. 40 buyers
Taku	Tug and Lighter Company, Limited ,	30,000	Tis. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200				•
1	REFINERIES. a Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1	\$100	\$100	\$86,119.	\$40,917 1 r. \$132,58	\$ \$3'for 1897		\$25
Luzo Pera	n Sugar Refining Company, Limitedk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	5100 Tis. 5	Tls. 50	Tis, 100,000		Tis. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	***	Tis, 90 sales
Chin	MINING nese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld	1,000,000	G \$10		$\mathbf{z}_1 = \mathbf{z}_2 = \mathbf{z}_3 = \mathbf$	<i>,</i>)	% G. \$14
l i iie l au	ntal Consolidated Mining Company, Limited b Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	\$ 50,000) [X	T A4	£4,873				\$3 sales
Fan	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. wick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	o \$2	5 52	\$ \$70,000	\$8,91	5 \$2:for 1905	9	X \$22
lior	igkong & Kowloon Wharf and Codown Co., T			ר לינ	5550,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	320,04			% \$104
1500	n, long and Whampon Dock Company, Ld.	[0.00	·	55 3 56	0 '\$49,500 \$88,000	\$362,2; \$2,2;	\$1 for 1905	6	% \$162 % \$17 buyers % Tis: 116 sales
New Sha Sha	w Amoy Dock Company, Limited	d 32,00	XX Tis. 1	TIS. 1	oo Tis. 1,000,000 Tis. 487,210 Tis. 57,06	Tls. 34,9	Final of Tis. 8 making Tis. 14 for 19	6]	% Tis. 225 buyers % Tis. 220 buyers
Yar	igtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. LANDS. HOTELS & BUILDING.	2,50				none	First year		Tls, 100 % \$32 sellers
l Asi	glo-French Land Investment Co., Ld	1) 70,00	oc 150 oc 5	25 S1 15 S1	15 \$14,51 15 } 15 }		\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905		\$ 32 sellers \$ 18 sales \$ 15\frac{1}{2} buyers \$ 300 buyers
, ilo	Do. (new issue) Do. (Founders') ngkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,0	23 S 00 S	50 51	(2) (0) { \$648,97 (0) { \$24,07	1),	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 f	or 1905 7	\$ \$130 % \$120
Ho Ho	ongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Lotel des Colonies Company, Limited	d 50,0 2,0	oo Tis.	00 210	715. 24,98 none 5208.38	6 Tis. 7,:	Final of \$6 making \$10	10	% Tls. 17 % Stoo % 5111
- լ։	imphieys Estate & Finance Company, Limited whom Land and Building Company, Limited	d hte/o	<u> </u>	.,,	10 } \$50,00 30 none Tls. 909,59	o	74 \$21 for 1905	6	1 % 539 % Tis. 119 seller
	anghai Land Investment Company, Limited est Point Building Company, Limited				50 { Tis. 170,00 50 none	xo {	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 190		% \$53
E	COTTON MILLS. wo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, I	.d 15,0	∞ Tis.	_ I _			the fact of the second and income a street	•	% Tis. 73 sales % \$15
Ho	Company, LimitedCompany, Limited	125,0	xxx Tls.	75 Tls.		Tls. 18,	718 3 % a/c 1898		Tis. 65 sellers 1 % Tis. 70 sales
: T.	ou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. by Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	, L.d. 8.c	Tie	roo Tis. 500 . Tis.	100 none 500 Tis. 18,4	Tls. 30, Tls. 35,			Tls. 325 sales
o A	MISCELLANEOUS. nglo-German Brewery Company, Limited ell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited			2/6 1	100 none 2/6	14	066 \$7 for 1905		\$ 100 \$71 buyers \$32
	ampbell, Moore & Co., Limitedhina-Borneo Company, Limitedhina Flour Mill Co., Limited		200 000 000 Tis	\$10 \$12 . 50 Tls.	\$10 \$9,0 \$12 none 50 Tls. 50,0	oo 31, oo Tis.	889 Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 10 60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	1905 12	Tls. 80 sales it of buyers
50 C	hina Light and Power Company, Limited	50,0 Ld 100,0 25,0	000 000	\$10 \$10 \$71	\$10 none \$10 \$8,00 \$6 \$25,0	00 \$1 00 \$2	80 cents for 1905	7	\$9 \$16 \$29
oo. 0	lall & Holtz, Limited	21,	000	\$20	\$10 1 \$500,0 \$20 \$186,0	00 \$20	\$2\ for year ending 28.2.06		% \$22\{ \{\} \% \$16 ex div.
13 1	tongkong Electric Company, Limited	d 1,	' l' _	100 S	100 \$50,0 \$25 — \$80,0	\$2 \$3	796 Sis for year ending 30.11.1904 Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905 So for 1905 on 5 shares		\$235 \$240 buyers \$29
) i	Hongkong Rope Manutacturing Company, Ld. Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limite Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouv	50 xi 15 vex-}	,000	\$10	\$10 \$10 . \$2,5	00 003 Tis. 10	first interim of Tls. 7 paid 15.3.06 ac	count }	1 % \$9 3 % Tis. 245 sales
50	ploitatie in Langkat, Limited Philippine Company, Limited Phanghai Gas Company, Limited	67	,500 T1	\$10 5. 50 Th	\$10 none 3. 50 Tis. 165,0	Dr. P. 34	,017 Tls. 8 1905	aking }	1 % Tis. 135 buyers Tis. 55 sales
_	Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	5	,400 Ti	5. 50 Tis 5. 100 Tis	3. 50 Tls. 45.9 3. 100 Tls. 37.9 Tls. 8.9	000 } Tls. 2	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for	1905	7 % Tis. 150 selle
	Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30 S	7,200	£20	f. 20 Tls. 24, Tls. 25, Tls. 190,	000) Tis. 8	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905 First year	/6	Tls. 450 Tls. 200 buy. \$20
	Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited South China Morning Post, Limited Steam Laundry Company, Limited		7,200 6,000 0,000	£20 \$25 \$ 5	\$25 none \$ 5 none Tis. 15	Dr. \$46 3 71s.	None		31 % \$6 71 % Tls. 110
,	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited Do. (Found		2,000 T. 9,900 100	\$10 \$10 \$10	\$4 } { Tie. 4, \$22,	,000	\$551 \{\\$19.80 \} \text{ for year ended 31.5.190}	5	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
	Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	9	0,000	\$10	\$10 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	,000)	Final of 50 cents making \$1, for 16 5576 Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year	` *	513 ex d. bu
,	William Powell, Limited		5,000	-					
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	Marie Carlo	1 () 2 ()							
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